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Roosevelt: 'I'll Accept Nomination'; Americans Launch Attack on St. Lô; Russian Drive Perils Nazis in Baltics

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps Radio

Eisenhower Watches Allied Advance

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, turns around in the front seat of his jeep to inspect front-line Allied troops moving up on a road somewhere in France.

Allied airmen attack Berlin and Munich; Guam-Rota shelled and bombed by U. S.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

United States forces have launched a new, heavy attack toward the German communications center of St. Lô in the right-center of the Normandy bridgehead, and the Russians have thrust deeper into Lithuania in what may be an attempt to cut off all Nazi troops in Latvia and Estonia.

The American assault, which began at dawn under a heavy artillery barrage, got under way as stiffened German resistance slowed Allied attacks in the Caen sector and elsewhere. The American drive appears to be aimed both at relieving some of the German defensive pressure around Caen and at flanking enemy forces strongly resisting another American advance from La Haye du Puits and Sainteny at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

A Berlin Radio dispatch reports Nazi troops have fought their way back into part of Caen and have recaptured La Haye du Puits, but it remains to be seen whether these claims are true. Evidently, however, the Germans have been counterattacking heavily at both ends of the Norman Line.

All in all, things seem to be going very well in Normandy, although the stiffer German resistance gives emphasis to General Eisenhower's warning yesterday that much heavy fighting still lies ahead.

General Montgomery, in a congratulatory message to his troops today, said the bridgehead was "firm and secure," and disclosed that 54,000 German prisoners had been taken since D-Day.

While low ceilings prevented the Allies from making full use of their air superiority in Normandy, a mighty fleet of 2,000 American planes, 1,100 of them heavy bombers, attacked targets near Munich in South

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President ranks duty to people in same class as duty of soldier to stay at post.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11 —"I shall accept" if nominated by the Democratic Convention for a fourth term. "I will serve" if elected by the people.

Thus did President Roosevelt today at his press conference announce his intention of accepting the nomination for the presidency from the forthcoming Democratic Convention gathering in Chicago on the 19th of this month. Thus did the Commander in Chief of the United States disclose that he would serve if elected.

"I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line," President Roosevelt told the more than 100 newsmen locked in his oval White House office as he read an exchange of letters with Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Democratic Chairman had asked the President, in view of the fact that a clear majority of the delegates to the Democratic Convention were bound to vote for him for the presidency, to let the American people know that he was willing to be drafted.

The People in Command

The President said that he was ready to accept the nomination and serve as President reluctantly. "All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River," he wrote Mr. Hannegan. "But even though I am Commander in Chief I have a commander in chief myself whom I must obey — "the sovereign people of the United States," Mr. Roosevelt concluded.

This war has three objectives, the President said. The first is to win the war. The second is win the peace so that there will be no future wars. And the third is to see that all Americans including the members of the armed forces are assured a "decent standard of living." To accomplish these objectives President Roosevelt today permitted himself to be drafted.

Mr. Roosevelt hastened to assure the American public through his reply to Mr. Hannegan, a reply

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Auto Tax: 'No-Bite' Law; Vets Get Special Trains; Free Danes Name Envoy

The World's Day—July 11, 1944

New England: Auto Use Tax Termed No-Bite Law

Federal $5 use tax stamp for automobiles was today disclosed as a "no-bite" law—a levy which one out of every five to seven motorists in Massachusetts does not pay. [Page 5.]

Connecticut Republicans sought the aid of New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in influencing Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to reconsider his decision not to seek re-election this fall. The appeal was made in a long-distance telephone call by a leading party member to the G. O. P. presidential nominee's office at Albany.

Not-guilty pleas were entered today by more than 100 former shipworkers when arraigned before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court on charges of conspiracy to cause false claims to be presented to the United States Government in connection with the $500,000 pay-roll fraud at the Bethlehem Hingham Shipyard at Hingham, Mass.

National: Furloughed Vets to Get Special Trains

Special troop trains will be provided to transport furloughed Marines to key cities instead of turning them loose in transportation- packed coastal areas, it was announced in San Diego, Calif., where veterans of Pacific battlefields are inaugurating the plan to make the most of their furloughs.

Republican Governors of 26 States will confer in St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 2 and 3, it was announced in Albany, N. Y., by New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President.

Officials of Fisher Body aircraft plant No. 2, in Cleveland, Ohio, asked 10,000 employees on late afternoon and night shifts to bring their own drinking water as an emergency measure on the city's 17th day of drought.

Delegates to the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., progressed toward a final recommendation on a currency stabilization fund by eliminating wartime indebtedness from the scope of the proposed fund. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: Free Danes Name Agent to Moscow

The Free Danish Committee in London has appointed Thomas Dössing, a member of the Danish Youth Party, as its representative to Moscow, the Bern Radio reported.

"This Is the Army," American film, has been banned by Eire Government censors, who gave no reason for their action, Robert Schless, New York head of the producing studio's foreign department, announced.

Radio Cherbourg, first domestic station in liberated France, has begun radiocasting French material from ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) and from the BBC, the Federal Communications Commission announced.

Paul Marion has returned to his former position as Vichy Minister of Propaganda, succeeding Philippe Henriot, who was assassinated June 27, the Berlin Radio reported.

Speaker Sam Rayburn of the United States House of Representatives advised the House of Commons that the House of Representatives would give "friendly consideration" to Parliament's invitation to send a delegation to visit Britain.

The Churchill Government was defeated by one vote in the House of Commons on an amendment of the same Education Bill which caused the Government's last defeat.

A second postponement of the exchange of approximately 900 Allied war prisoners and civilians who were to arrive at the Spanish frontier July 7 has been announced by the Germans, who said the Allied group had been delayed because of transport difficulties in France.

Italian Fascist leaders have been forbidden to recruit troops in the Provinces of Trento, Belluno, Bolzano, Trieste, and Goriziano in northern Italy, an eyewitness reported on reaching Rome.

Americas: Panama-Costa Rica Chiefs to Meet

The Presidents of Panama and Costa Rica will meet at the international boundary on Sept. 18 to formalize final settlement of the border, it was announced in the city of Panama.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

Argentina Struts Military Strength

Argentina on its Independence Day has just displayed military equipment made in that country's factories, and climaxed a parade with 35-ton tanks of the Nahuel type.

The military dictatorship now ruling Argentina thus called attention to its concentration on arms production. At the same time the United States and other American countries are consulting on how to deal with aggressive Argentine fascism.

Ambassador Norman Armour, recalled to Washington from Buenos Aires, is a central figure in these consultations. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Light Voting Reported All Over Bay State

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eager to obtain the heaviest possible participation in Massachusetts' first midsummer primaries, political organizations today stepped up their efforts to get out a full wartime vote.

Early reports throughout the State, however, supported predictions that only a light vote would be recorded.

Boston election officials, shortly before noon, reported voting generally light. Various Greater Boston communities, including Somerville, Malden, Melrose, Everett, and Chelsea, said the vote was "extremely light." In most cases it was the lowest in memory at a State primary.

Boston police were out in force to guard against "repeaters." Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon assigned every available policeman to duty at the polling places. No complaints had been turned in by early afternoon.

First to Report

The first two towns to report complete returns—Mt. Washington and Savoy—gave State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley 16 votes to four for Mayor Tobin for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

In the Democratic contest for United States Senator Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge received seven votes and former U. S. Representative Richard M. Russell collected four votes. State Senator Joseph A. Langone got a lone vote and former Boston School Committeeman Joseph Lee of Boston received none.

In the five-man fight for the G. O. P. Lieutenant Governor nomination, House Speaker Rudolph King polled 13 votes. Following in order were Middlesex County District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, 11; Senate President Jarvis Hunt 3, Daniel McLean and William H. McMasters, none.

The voters are obviously not turning out in great numbers, despite the fact that several important contests are being decided, that exercise of the franchise privilege in even more important in the midst of World War II than before, and that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is mak-

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Baltic States Rich Prize in Soviet Path; Nazis Rush Work on New Line in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—Russia's new big break-through into Lithuania and Latvia, and other advances farther south, threaten to cut off completely those Baltic countries and Estonia.

Germany already is leaving them to make their own defense preparations.

With three Russian armies advancing on a 250-mile front, it is not surprising that the Germans already are concentrating upon defense of their own territories and indicating to these Baltic peoples they must fend for themselves.

Economic Problems

For Germany, however, loss of the Baltic states will bring both military and economic problems.

Modern warfare, a Nazi general has declared, is "a strategist's dream, but a quartermaster's nightmare."

A glance at the map shows what possession of the Baltic states can mean to Russian strategists. These territories also have been immensely valuable to the German war economy. Wood and paper are obtained there, and some oil. About 50,000 tons a year of high-grade oil comes from Estonian shale.

Chemical industries are well developed in Latvia and Estonia and useful supplies have been going to the German Army.

Food for Finland

Much of the food which went to Finland, and for which the Reich took credit, was really supplied by the Baltic States, not by Germany. The Germans also got much flax and utilized the relatively well-developed textile industry of these countries.

Reich military leaders naturally are thinking how, if the Russian advance continues, supplies for the German troops can be withdrawn from these Baltic countries.

Should the Russians succeed in cutting off all retreat by land, the Germans will try to escape by sea from such harbors as Talinn, Riga, and Libau. Even this, however, would be extremely difficult with Russia's increasing control of the Gulf of Finland and its islands.

Manpower Urgent

Germany, during the past few weeks, has made strenuous efforts to secure all available manpower from the Baltic states for its own war industry and military service within Germany itself.

Once again it is shown clearly how urgent is the German need for reserves. Only a few days ago the German regime in Lithuania introduced a decree of general mobilization and made shirking or agitation a capital offense.

All officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, of the former Lithuanian Army as well as men of 1915 and 1924 military classes, are being called up.

Fail to Mobilize

The decree followed four unsuccessful German attempts to mobilize Lithuania.

On June 24, the third anniversary of Lithuania's "liberation" from the Russians, a strong appeal was made to the Lithuanians to respond because of "what the Germans have done to save Lithuania from Bolshevism."

Even the German Commissioner, General von Renteln, on this occasion achieved nothing.

General Kubiliunas, a pro-Nazi official, in an earlier radiocast over the Lithuanian home service at the

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Nazi Brace Forces To Protect Florence

By the Associated Press

New York, July 11

German forces defending Arezzo, Central Italian town guarding the southeastern approaches to Florence, have been reinforced 500 per cent, the British Radio said in a broadcast beamed to Europe and monitored by NBC.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces In the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, July 11— As the momentum of the Allies' two-months' drive in Italy peters out temporarily against the stiffest opposition encountered north of Rome, the Germans are working like beavers to strengthen their so-called Gothic Line.

This is a defense belt in depth among the Apennine Mountains which swings out east of Pisa directly across the Fifth Army front, extends through the Futa Pass just north of Florence, and then dips southeast down the center of the peninsula in the path of the Eighth Army.

One main reason the Allies pressed on so determinedly in pursuit of the retreating Nazis after the fall of Rome—though they really needed an opportunity for regrouping, overhauling vehicles, resting troops, and bringing up supplies and replacements—was to give the Nazis a minimum of time to complete the Gothic Line.

Construction of this was not so far advanced as the Germans wished, because they did not ex-

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Huge Wastage of Paper Seen In Monthly Trash Removals

Enough paper to run a large-sized paper mill at full capacity is being burned in Boston or sent to the city dump lots each month, paper men estimated today. And it's virtually the same story in almost every Massachusetts town and city, in proportion to their population.

More than 50 per cent of the paper which goes into the average Massachusetts home is never contributed to salvage curb collections, the paper men estimated. Newspapers and magazines are faithfully set out, to be sure, but where does the other mixed paper go?

For evidence, all one needs to do is to walk down any street on trash collection day and observe the innumerable paper products mixed with other types of refuse in barrels and boxes, which will not be salvaged for either military or civilian uses.

Paper bags, egg cartons, cereal boxes, paper sugar bags, raisin boxes, salt boxes, soft drink bottle containers, clothes boxes, stocking boxes, gift boxes—an endless variety of them, ready to go to the dumps where they will not do anyone any good.

Too Difficult to Separate

Why not salvage the paper at the dumps? the question might be asked. The frank answer to this, city sanitary departments explain, is that it is too difficult a task to separate the paper from other refuse especially when the paper is buried under tons of dirt, broken glass and tin cans, or when it has become wet. The flying papers one sees at any dump don't usually amount to much weight when salvaged and baled for shipment to a paper mill. Most of the paper is buried.

The solution to the problem, paper men believe, lies in the system of separate collection which is used in Brookline, Newton, and Melrose, to mention some of the exceedingly few towns who employ the method.

In Brookline, individuals must set their refuse out in separate containers with paper confined to one set of containers. In this way, paper may be picked up without interference from other types of refuse, taken to a baling plant, segregated on a conveyer belt and baled.

Brookline sometimes salvages more paper in one month than the city of Boston does in a corresponding period, simply because it sends no paper to the dumps or incinerators. Brookline citizens have been cautioned that their

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Bay State Leaders 'Amazed' At Dewey's Grasp of Problems

By John Bond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, July 11 — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey resumed his series of conferences with congressional delegations from the New England States today after receiving a ringing promise that Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes will be delivered to the Republican Party next November for the first time since 1924.

Following a five-hour conference at the Executive Mansion here last evening, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, told reporters that the Bay State visitors had brought Governor Dewey an optimistic report regarding Massachusetts, which has been considered one of the doubtful states in the November election.

Saltonstall Agrees

"We think we can carry Massachusetts for the first time since 1924," he said emphatically. "The Dewey-Bricker ticket has been favorably received and we find that thousands of Democrats are going to vote for it in November."

The leader of the Republicans in the National House said he and his colleague were "amazed" at the grasp Governor Dewey demonstrated of current problems facing the country. He said that during the long conference which began with a dinner at the Executive Mansion "all questions that might come up in Congress and might be confronted by the next Administration were thoroughly discussed."

Governor Saltonstall, who accompanied the Massachusetts group as the probable next Republican Senator from the Bay State and not as Chief Executive, reiterated Representative Martin's remarks about Governor Dewey's grasp of affairs.

"I was even more impressed with Governor Dewey than I have been in the past," he said. "We came down here united in the purpose of supporting and electing Governor Dewey. I think Massachusetts, as every other part of the country, is most anxious to win the war as quickly as possible. We believe that a change of

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Byrnes to Seek Compromise Of Dispute on Reconversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—In an eleventh-hour attempt to resolve the differences over views on reconversion timing that have developed between Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board and the heads of the military services, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, stands ready today to arbitrate the dispute.

He announced yesterday that if and when the matter was submitted to him he would promptly decide it. Unless he does, the matter will drop into President Roosevelt's lap where until Mr. Byrnes' statement it was confidentially expected the matter would come to rest. It was understood that when Mr. Nelson issued his orders last June 19 that would permit certain plants to start reconversion plans rolling, Mr. Byrnes had approved them.

Mr. Byrnes said yesterday, however, that Mr. Nelson's orders had not yet reached him but that, when they did, if any agency objected to them, he would give the objection his immediate attention.

Since the joint chiefs-of-staff through Admiral William D. Leahy last week end openly criticized the Nelson orders which should have gone into effect the first of this month and, since nothing on the military or the home fronts has changed noticeably since then, the disagreement between the military and Mr. Nelson is considered still alive.

Mr. Nelson, who is convalescing

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U. S. Government to Recognize French National Committee

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The United States Government will recognize the French National Committee of Liberation as the actual civil authority for all liberated areas in France, President Roosevelt announced today.

Although the President said that this does not mean that Washington recognizes the French Committee as a provisional government, in actuality it means that Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been granted the substance of his demands that his Committee be considered the legal French administration until France is free to elect its new government.

Eisenhower Has Power

In announcing that Washington was prepared to look upon the French Committee as the de facto civil authority in liberated areas, Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would continue to be the final judge as to what areas should be placed under this civil control. The President said that military demands would continue to come first and that French areas would remain under military rule so long as the General deemed it necessary.

The President also announced at his press conference that Washington was ready to use the draft agreement recently drawn up by British and French officials as the basis for a broader Franco-American understanding. This draft, whose clauses are still secret, had been under study in the State Department here for several weeks.

Meanwhile, the President said, we will sign a draft memorandum now being worked out and which will embody the American willingness to grant de facto civil authority to the French Committee.

Asked if this meant that all Franco-American problems had been settled, the President said that if the question referred only to those problems which had existed up to now he was able to say that they had been settled in so far as military operations were concerned.

Use of Currency

Questioned about who would issue further currency for use in the liberated areas, the President said that the advisability of having the French Committee do so was now under study. He explained that no one knew how much Vichy-issued currency was available and that the French money issued by the American and British authorities was only destined for use by the troops in making small routine purchases on French soil.

Thus, it appears that the de Gaulle regime is also about to win its demand that it be per-

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How Press Got News Of Acceptance

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11 — President Roosevelt made his fourth term announcement in shirtsleeves today. He wore a black bow tie and a newly laundered white shirt immaculate even to the fresh creases on the sleeves. Following immemorial American political custom, Mr. Roosevelt stressed his unwillingness to run and his desire only to return to simple private life. In this there seemed to be an echo of the "I-am-not-a-candidate" school of Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Roosevelt also appeared to sound the keynote of his presidential campaign in a war program. He said he was accepting the already certain nomination only out of a sense of obligation and duty to the boys at the front, but broadened this to include his goal not only of a satisfactory peace abroad, but also of adequate living conditions at home for the returning soldiers. In this formula Mr. Roosevelt seems to have a political net that will cover about everything.

Reporters Were Gasping

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement was received in breathless excitement by a large group of hot newspapermen. It was accompanied by all sorts of humorous byplay.

The President seemed in an unusually subdued mood as the conference opened. Scheduled for 10:30, it did not begin till well after 11. Mr. Roosevelt at once launched into a discussion of the new formula for dealing with General de Gaulle, and the facts were important enough to seem to justify the careful, deliberate, unsmiling presentation which he gave.

Then suddenly Mr. Roosevelt's face shown with sly humor. He announced that he did not want the Press Association reporter to utter the syllables "thank you, Mr. President" which customarily end the conference. He had something else to communicate—something of such importance that he had ordered the doors locked.

At this hint Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary hastily repaired to the two doors, which were wide open, and formally

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Flier Gives 'Push' To Grounded Birds

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 11 (AP) — Aeronautical engineers may say it's only polite reciprocation—airplanes teaching birds to fly.

Douglas Aircraft Company officials announced they received this report from a Marine combat correspondent at Midway Island:

A dive-bomber pilot found a brood of gony birds deserted by their parents. The fledglings were afraid to try their wings, so he herded them into the airstrip and revved-up the propeller of his plane.

The gonys soared into the air, but when the propeller was stopped they tumbled to the ground. Two more tries and the gonys got the idea.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Watertown—Sunday.

Medfield—Sunday.

Lynn—Sunday

Dewey's Grasp of Issues 'Amazes' Bay State Group

Continued from Page 1

administration will help to achieve that."

Persistent questions regarding Wendell Willkie and his possible position in the campaign were parried by the Governor, Representative Martin and Senator Sinclair Weeks, who did the talking for the Massachusetts delegation.

To the question, when will Willkie come out for Dewey? Senator Weeks replied, "You will have to ask Mr. Willkie about that." He admitted that he and the party's candidate of four years ago saw very nearly eye to eye on the question of America's position in the postwar world.

Refusing to speak for Mr. Willkie, Senator Weeks, who was one of the original Willkie men, said he could only state his own views. He said he was satisfied with the foreign policy plank in the Republican platform.

"We can't bail out the rest of the world if our own affairs are not in order," he added.

United Party

Representative Martin said he believed the series of conferences which Governor Dewey has planned with congressional leaders will result in the most unified Republican Party in 20 years.

"Do you think it will bring in Willkie," he was asked.

"I have always believed that Willkie would support the ticket," Representative Martin countered.

George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, was scheduled to meet with Governor Dewey this afternoon. A spokesman for the Governor said he was invited, presumably to discuss the mechanics of the campaign in Massachusetts.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., newly appointed chairman of the Republican National Committee, was also scheduled to confer with Governor Dewey today, as were Senator John A. Danaher, and Representatives Ranulf Compton, Clare Boothe Luce, John D. McWilliams, Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz and Joseph E. Talbot of Connecticut.

Senators George D. Aiken and Warren R. Austin, and Representative Charles A. Plumley of Vermont conferred with Governor Dewey early yesterday afternoon, as did Harrison E. Spangler, counsel to the Republican National Committee, and James E. Kemper, prominent Chicago business man.

Many Subjects

Senator Austin told newspapermen that the Vermont delegation discussed a great many subjects with Governor Dewey, including establishment, at the earliest possible moment, of a "general international organization for security and peace."

The Vermont Senator, a strong advocate of international collaboration for peace, added that "the party does not officially advocate a world government or a world army, but it does stand for that degree of co-operative effort among nations necessary to prevent military aggression. The first step is security and the Republican Party stands for all it takes to secure the people of America and the rest of the world from a repetition of the piracy and trespass of the Axis powers."

Mr. Spangler, following discussion with Governor Dewey, pointed out that the latest Gallup Poll showed Governor Dewey will get 52 per cent of the New York State vote.

Asked if he thought the candidate who carried New York State would win the election he replied, "that is not quite as true as it used to be, but over a long period of years it has been a pretty good barometer. It would also be a very comfortable start."

En route to Albany, Representative Martin said that a prominent New Deal member of the House told him recently that Governor Dewey would come to the New York City line with 650,000—a margin which he said would be very hard to overcome.

All Republican members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation were present at the Dewey conference except Representative Allen T. Treadway, who is not seeking re-election in the First District, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers. An addition to the party was John W. Heselton of Deerfield, unopposed candidate for the G. O. P. nomination to succeed Representative Treadway.

Police Learn How to Solve Race Problem

By Friday of this week 16 Boston policemen, strategically drawn from police divisions where racial aggravations of varying degrees have been recognized, will have completed a short course on intergroup relations at Boston University.

When the 10-day course is finished, the policemen, five of whom are captains of police divisions, will have explored areas of information dealing with the meaning of tolerance, prejudices—their types, origin and development—propaganda, the analyzing of rumors, examination of one's own prejudices, the doctrine of superior and inferior races, and of many related problems of racism.

Although the Institute's intercultural education program was designed primarily for teachers by Prof. John J. Mahoney of the University's Department of Education, the policemen seem to be very interested in the material presented in the classroom and appear to have received considerable stimulation of thought from their exposure to the program.

World's Best Litseners

When they have conferences with Professor Mahoney they ask many questions, pose interesting problems and seem to be completely open to information that is provided for them.

"They are the best listeners in the world," Professor Mahoney said of his police students.

Reading materials provided in the Institute's intercultural library —the titles of which cover a list six pages long—deal with every aspect of the problem of racial tension. In addition to attending classroom sessions of the course, the police are doing as much reading on the subject as is possible.

Information and ideas gathered at the sessions will be filtered down through the police department divisions as rapidly as possible. Most of the men attending the institute's programs are from police divisions where anti-Semitic disturbances have occurred, and a few members of the racial squad who might conceivably be called upon to operate in Negro sections of the city, have been present.

How It All Began

It was at the instigation of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, that the 16 men were commissioned to attend the Institute after he had learned of the objective of the Institute, which is to stimulate intergroup understanding, respect and good will.

Police captains attending the courses are John J. McArdle of West Roxbury; Justin McCarthy of Dorchester; Bernard Graham of Mattapan; Thomas F. Casey of the North End; William J. Donovan of Brighton.

Other policemen attending are: Patrick T. A. Sullivan of Division 14; Special Officer John J. Sullivan of Division 19; Sgt. H. McFarland of Division 1; Patrolman Joseph F. Sweeney of Division 17; Patrolman William E. Whidden of Division 11; Benjamin Goodman of the Radical Squad; Walter J. Armstrong of the Radical Squad; George J. Lang, Radical Squad, Sgt. Francis E. Lanagan of Division 19; Albert R. Elwood of Division 11; William J. Goldstein of Headquarters Radical Squad.

Scots in America Give to Fund

Fay

$1,500 to Aid Americans Imprisoned in Enemy Camps

On behalf of the Associated Scottish Organizations of Massachusetts, Robert Burniston, left, its President, presents a check to the 1944-45 National War Fund in the person of Albert B. Carter, Fund Director, right. The check represents proceeds from a benefit dance given by the organization recently. Watching the transaction are, left to right: Mrs. Mary S. Murphy, a Vice-President of A. S. O. M.; Walter F. Russell, Secretary; Miss Lovie Wilson, and Mrs. Jessie M. Martin, also a Vice-President. The check is earmarked for War Prisoners Aid, one of the 19 participating agencies of the National War Fund, and the one which particularly benefits American boys held prisoner in German and Japanese camps behind the enemy lines.

Hartford Mayor Urges Probe Of City Officials on Circus

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (AP) —Appointment of a board of inquiry to investigate the performance of city officials both prior to and during the circus fire, will be urged by Mayor Mortensen in a special message to the Common Council at its meeting tomorrow.

In announcing his intention of asking the Council for authority to appoint such a board the Mayor said that he planned to name a five-member board and that he had received tentative acceptance from several leading citizens with whom he had discussed the move over the week end. The names of the Inquiry Board would not be disclosed, the Mayor said, until the Council gives him authority to appoint such a panel.

"As Chief Magistrate of a community which has suffered such an appalling calamity," the Mayor said, "I feel the citizens are entitled to a complete and unsparing report of the circumstances surrounding the circus fire."

This new Board of Inquiry composed of citizens who are not city officials, will make a "sweeping, complete and uncompromising" investigation, according to the Mayor. The special "impromptu" and on-the-scene committee which the Mayor appointed on the circus grounds will continue to function as a "correlating committee," and will submit its data to the Board of Inquiry, the Mayor said.

Edward J. Hickey, State Police Commissioner, the State Fire Marshal, yesterday heard sworn testimony of Fire Chief John C. King and First Deputy Chief Henry G. Thomas, the City Fire Marshal; Building Supervisor William J. Ennis; Building Inspector C. Henry Hayes; William H. Cronin, Clerk of the Police Department, and Edward F. Killian, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Mr. Hickey also heard testimony from William Dunn of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus Corporation, who was accompanied by his counsel, Daniel Judge of New York, and Lieut. Gov. William L. Hadden of Connecticut. He also heard Insurance Commissioner W. Ellery Allyn. Messrs. Dunn and Allyn were understood to have testified concerning whether the circus carried public liability insurance. It has not been definitely established whether the circus is protected by this form of insurance.

Coroner Frank E. Healy opened a formal inquest on the tragedy today in an effort to determine if there is criminal liability. The inquest, which is expected to continue for several weeks, will be closed to the public in acocrdance with long-established policy by the Coroner's Office in this County. The Coroner said he has subpoenaed 35 witnesses for the first day. He will also receive the testimony taken at the Fire Marshal's hearing, which will continue several more days.

Maine Tightens Laws

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 11 (AP) —Acting promptly on the heels of the disastrous Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus fire in Hartford, Conn., Maine insurance officials yesterday established far-sweeping regulations governing circus and carnival shows.

Ten regulations in all were promulgated by Guy Whitten, Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

First of the orders demanded that all tents utilized for patrons shall be fireproofed, and that a certificate showing that such fireproofing had been carried out within the previous six-month period be presented when shows apply for licenses to play in Maine.

Another regulation stipulated that "there must be a minimum of one entrance and one exit to each tent" and that these be provided on the basis of 30 inches horizontal for every 100 people, and must be a minimum of ten feet in height."

Smoking within any tent used for performances was completely banned, as was the use of any electric "or other" heating or cooking apparatus.

During evening performances, all lighting effects must be by electricity of sufficient wattage to afford proper illumination at all entrances and exits, the new rules continued.

All seats and aisles shall be constructed for weight loads in accordance with national codes, the regulations prescribe, and no concession using electric current or open flames shall be set up within 300 feet of any tent through which patrons enter either to sit or stand.

Mr. Whitten said the department "has never had any regulations before governing the circus and carnival shows."

Bazaar Is Banned

WATERBURY, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Police and fire officials last night banned the opening of a bazaar at the Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church after they reported an inspection showed that tent materials were highly inflammable and wiring used in lighting was defective.

Farmers Seek Aid to Harvest Summer Crops

Renewed effort to enlist vacation volunteers for the United States Crop Corps is now being made in Massachusetts. Office workers willing to enroll for two or three weeks will be welcomed by emergency farm-labor assistants in various County Extension Offices throughout the State.

While generally speaking the farm-labor situation seems to be rather well in hand, according to Llewellyn L. Derby of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service, the heaviest demand for help is expected during late August and September. At that time farm-labor assistants will be looking for folks with a week or two of vacation to spend in harvesting fruits and vegetables.

A large planting of string beans, for instance, will be ready for picking in Cummington about July 24, and the harvesting will go on through the whole of August. Girls may sign up for any one of three two-week periods, starting July 24, Aug. 6, and Aug. 20. If they can work four or six weeks, so much the better. Recruits are needed especially for the last two weeks in August.

The rate of pay for this work is 45 cents a bushel, and most girls pick at least six bushels a day. In case of rain, each worker is guaranteed $6 a week besides room and board. The girls work six hours a day, six days a week, the rest of the tmie being free. A large estate in the town provides housing and recreational facilities supervised by an experienced housemother.

Anyone interested should contact William Kershlis, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant, County Extension Office, Northampton, Mass.

Pleas for Noxon Made

Some 50 letters, most of them from outside Massachusetts, have been received by Governor Saltonstall to date, asking him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of John F. Noxon, Pittsfield attorney recently convicted of the murder of his infant son. Declining to reveal the names of those who wrote him or the contents of their letters, the Governor said he would reply to all alike that "if and when" the case should come before him for any decision, it would receive his "most thoughtful consideration."

Light Voting Reported In Bay State Primaries

Continued from Page 1

ing the Democratic primary a test of its own and New Deal strength in Massachusetts.

Offsetting these factors were the absence of nearly 500,000 men and women in the armed forces, thousands of war workers now working in communities far removed from their voting places and many voters away on vacations during the State's first midsummer primaries.

However, the P. A. C. is missing no opportunity to get out the vote. Throughout the State C. I. O. groups are operating cars to transport voters to the polls. C. I. O. workers are stationed at various polling places to garner the votes of those who make their decisions just before marking their ballots.

Joseph A. Salerno, State President of the C. I. O., said that this was the first time the C. I. O. had ever taken such political steps in Massachusetts.

Mayor Tobin and State Treasurer Hurley opposing candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, set an example for other eligible voters by casting their ballots early. Mayor and Mrs. Tobin voted at the Manning School, Jamaica Plain, at 9:30 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley voted an hour earlier at their Jamaica Plain polling place.

Both Confident

Both candidates were extremely confident as they voted. While Mayor Tobin would give no estimate of his anticipated victory margin, Tobin organization men predicted he would carry Boston by a 3 to 2 margin. They also forecast that the western part of the State would support Boston's Mayor by the same ratio.

The Tobin candidacy is supported by the Political Action Committee and by the Roosevelt Administration.

State Treasurer Hurley is pulling his votes from the anti-Roosevelt forces within the Democratic party. As an ardent critic of the Roosevelt Administration, he hopes to gain a heavy vote in Boston, particularly among Irish-Americans who entertain isolationist convictions.

He also hopes to pick up the votes of those who voted against the Mayor when he ran for re-election in 1941.

He is counting on his previous statewide campaigns to give him the upstate strength necessary to win.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, unopposed for the Republican nomination for Governor, is eagerly awaiting the identity of his November opponent.

Likewise Governor Saltonstall, who has no opposition for the G. O. P. nomination for United States Senator, must await the outcome of the four-man Democratic contest before he will know who his election opponent is.

The chief Republican contest is that for Lieutenant Governor, in which Robert A. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Representative Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House of Representatives, are considered the leaders, with Mr. Bradford given the edge as the probable winner.

Other Contests

But Representative King's victory would not be a major surprise, for he has run a strong campaign. Nor should the possibility of an upset be overlooked, for Senator Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate; Mayor Dana E. McLean of Beverly and William H. McMasters, old age pension advocate, have strong personal followings.

There are also interesting contests for State Treasurer, and Attorney General in both parties. State Auditor in the Republican primary and Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, in the Democratic primary.

Three major Congressional contests are attracting statewide interest because of Political Action Committee activities in behalf of selected candidates.

Representative James M. Curley is bucking strong opposition from the C. I. O.-backed former Representative Thomas H. Eliot in the 11th Congressional District. In the Third District Representative Philip J. Philbin is expected to win over former State Senator P. Eugene Casey, who is seeking the Democratic nomination with the support of the P. A. C. Despite the P. A. C., several C. I. O. unions are backing Mr. Philbin.

In the 10th district City Councilor William A. Carey, the 1942 Democratic nominee, has a strong opponent in Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, former State Senator, who is supported by the P. A. C.

Huge Wastage of Paper Seen In Monthly Trash Removals

Continued from Page 1

refuse will not be collected if garbage or extraneous materials are mixed with the paper.

Readied for the Mills

Newton and Melrose have instituted similar collection systems although they do not employ a conveyor belt segregation method. Instead, all paper picked up, bundled or loose, is delivered to a baling plant and readied for the mills.

The problem, paper men assert, is to make towns and cities realize how really simple such a collection system is, and how profitable it can be in the majority of cases.

All that is necessary is that citizens put out their paper on trash collection days in boxes or barrels which contain only paper. The other necessity is that a baling machine be in the vicinity. Most paper dealers or newspaper offices have one or more of these instruments.

That there has been a lag in paper contributions from industrial plants has been proved in Leominster. Eight of the Leominster plants, it was found, burned all their waste paper until about three months ago, when an energetic individual took it upon himself to canvass the plants with the aid of Boy Scouts each week before the paper was burned. Thirty tons a month have been collected each month in this way, proving once again that there are many unexplored veins of paper "ore" about the state.

It Gets You Waited On

Customers in crowded Boston shops where the help is scarce and service slow, need no longer be torn between their normal desire to hang on to their good manners and an unwillingness to be pushed aside by aggressive latecomers.

A system of numbering customers has been devised—it originated with Standard Brands, Inc., but is spreading fast as news of it gets around—by which customers receive a number as they enter the door. Corresponding number-cards are behind the counter, and as the clerks fill orders they hang up the numbers of orders in sequence. And when your number is "up," even if you are the timidest of Milquetoasts, you will get your turn.

Four Dorothy Muriel bakeshops have installed the system within the past two weeks, and are full of praise for it. At first some customers resented it.

They Find It Pleasant

"More regimentation!" they fumed. But that was only until they had found out how comfortable it was not to have to jam up against the counter, try to get the clerk's attention, and then run the risk of someone else being waited on instead of themselves.

Now all the customers cheer for the system.

The Natick shop was the first one to ask that the system be installed, and one man who is a regular customer there expressed the feeling of many of his downtrodden brothers when he breathed, "At last I don't have to be a gentleman any longer!"

It wasn't so pleasant, of course, for the dominant female who dashed up to one of the shops in a taxi the other day and found she couldn't push right in ahead of everyone else and get waited on immediately.

"But," says W. A. Sutherland, Manager of the stores, "that is just the kind of thing we hoped the system would put a stop to—people getting waited on out of turn just by virtue of their superior pushing powers."

Relief to Clerks Also

He says it is all a great relief to the girl clerks, too. "They are much happier, now that they can concentrate wholly on filling an order and don't have to be keeping an eye on who comes into the store in what sequence," he said today. "Everybody is better natured, and besides it is no longer necessary for anyone to crowd up to the counter, which means that the goods on sale are visible to all."

At present the only Dorothy Muriel shops that have asked for the system to be installed are the ones in Natick and Waltham, and the two on Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. But Mr. Sutherland hopes the value of the system will recommend it gradually to supervisors of other shops of the 40 in his chain.

They were told about it in a recent series of four conferences, but Mr. Sutherland doesn't want to force it on any of them, so the system is being installed only on request of the store supervisor.

The supervisors who have it say now, "We haven't seen so many smiling faces since the war."

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street . . Boston

★

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WELCOME

Public Is Warned New Gas Cut Due

A 15 to 20 per cent cut in gasoline stocks at local filling stations about July 20 was indicated last night by Frederick Moore, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, who said that he had been informed that invasion demands would force the curtailment.

Mr. Moore spoke at a meeting of Greater Boston gasoline retailers and enforcement officials from the Regional Office of Price Administration. It was revealed at this gathering that approximately 1,000 Eastern Massachusetts filling station dealers have been involved in trading with "TT" gasoline coupons, most of them counterfeit.

These coupons, invalidated some months ago, either were accepted from customers or purchased from "racketeers and gangsters," said Cornelius J. Moynihan, OPA Regional Enforcement Executive. Some were printed on stolen Government paper, he added.

Laconia Air Show Planned by C. A. P.

Civil Air Patrol wings and squadrons from many eastern states will take part in three-day air and ground maneuvers at Laconia, N. H., July 21-23.

There will be prizes for the C. A. P. pilot coming from the farthest point and for the wing with the largest personnel reporting, also for the wing with the largest number of aircraft, and for spot landings and drills. Lieut. Col. John F. Brown, New Hampshire C. A. P. wing commander, expects 300 planes for the event and several thousand C. A. P. members and cadets.

The Saturday program will feature a parade in downtown Laconia, followed by air maneuvers. Sunday activities will include Army Air Corps maneuvers, a demonstration by Ranger units, and addresses by Maj. Gen. R. W. Harper, assistant chief of air staff for training; Gov. Robert O. Blood, Lieut. Col. Earle L. Johnson, national C. A. P. commander, and Senators Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, and Senator Owen Brewster of Maine.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, scattered showers and thunder showers early tonight. Continued warm and very humid.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer with scattered showers and thunder showers in west portion early tonight. Wednesday, considerable cloudiness with afternoon showers and thundershowers. Continued warm.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers and thunder showers early tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy with afternoon showers and thunder showers. Continued warm and very humid.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft nor storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:32 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.

Two Votes for Tobin

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor and Mrs. Tobin Cast Ballots in Primaries

Boston's Mayor Tobin and his wife voted in the primaries this morning at the Manning School, Jamaica Plain, where they arrived at about 9:30.

Navy Casualties List 6 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)— The Navy Department announced today a list of 88 casualties in the U. S. Naval Forces, including six Massachusetts men, whose names follow:

Brassard, Rene Amede, Lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve, wounded. Leominster.

Curry, John Southworth, Machinist's Mate, first class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Melrose.

Kazanjian, Euphrat, Signalman, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Chelsea.

Reardon, William T., First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Missing. (Previously reported killed on report of naval casualties for May 30, 1944.) Brighton.

Sessler, Edward Francis, Torpedoman's Mate, first class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Roxbury, Boston.

Whitcomb, Harry Milton, Seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. New Braintree.

Bay State Physicists Acclaim Dr. Kapitza

Physicists at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday joined in greeting Dr. Peter Kapitza, Russian physicist whose fiftieth anniversary is being celebrated by the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

Their message, which was released by Prof. Dirk J. Struik of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, offered congratulations "from their American colleagues" and sincere wishes for many years of continued fruitful work.

Electric Boat Co. Plans Strike Vote

GROTON, Conn., July 11 (AP)— Harold W. Cruise, business agent of the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers Union of Groton, said today that the union at the Electric Boat Company yards here has voted to file notice in Washington of its intention to take a strike vote at the plant here.

Mr. Cruise said the action of the union followed a dispute with the company over the two-day suspension of Arthur C. Ward, union president. Mr. Ward, who Mr. Cruise said, was back at work today, was suspended on charges that he had absented himself from work without permission.

Humidity Leaps Up to 74 Degrees

While the temperature was 10 degrees lower at 1:30 p. m. todty than it was at the same hour yesterday, the humidity was considerably higher. The temperature was 81; the humidity 74 per cent. This compares with 91 degrees yesterday with 47 per cent humidity.

Local thundershowers are forecast for the late afternoon, with partly cloudy and warm tonight. The extended forecast today was for temperatures of two to four degrees above normal for the next five days. Normal in Boston at this time is 72 degrees. High temperature will prevail Wednesday moderating somewhat on Thursday and giving way to cooler weather by Sunday.

Rainfall will average between ⅓ and ⅔ inch in the coming five days, occurring as showers and thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday and again Saturday or Sunday.

Spanish Classes To Start This Week

Evening classes in commercial and conversational Spanish will start this week at the office of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Avenue. The 10 commercial classes, especially planned for businessmen and women with an elementary knowledge of Spanish, will be held on successive Wednesdays, from 6:30 to 8 p. m., beginning July 12.

The 10 conversational course classes will be held on Thursdays, beginning July 13; elementary classes from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.; intermediate from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. The instructor will be Jose A. Godoy, Administrative Director of the Society.

Nazi Prisoners in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, July 11 (AP) —United States Senator Owen Brewster of Maine has disclosed that the German prisoner-of-war population in Maine would increase to nearly 3,000 with the opening of another work camp at Houlton soon.

FEA Sees Nazi Defeat Certainty in '44 or '45

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Germany's war economy has so deteriorated under combined Allied attacks that it faces "substantial certainty of defeat in 1945 if not in 1944," the Foreign Economic Administration asserted in making public an analysis of enemy war economy.

Prepared by William T. Stone, director of FEA's Special Areas Branch, the report says the Germans will be in a nearly hopeless position by the end of this year with prospective expenditure of war materiel exceeding their rate of production.

Full-scale Allied bomber offensives, ground attacks, and blockade actions have shorn the Nazis of war materiel to the extent that they now have, in use and in reserve, only the equivalent of less than one year's production, the report asserted.

Big Increase Averted

The analysis credits the ever-increasing Allied bomber offensive with preventing a steep rise in German war production during 1943. The enemy did succeed in effecting a "moderate" increase, the report said, but except for the Allied aerial attacks the boost would have been nearly 25 per cent over 1942.

German gains in 1943 aircraft production now have been "more than canceled," it was added.

Thanks should go chiefly to Russia, the report says, for forcing the Germans to consume finished war supplies almost equalling total German production for the three years during which the two nations have been at war.

German raw material supplies for war are on "a bare hand-to-mouth basis," the report said, making the Allies' blockade policy a strategic weapon promising immediate and substantial effects. The report cites deprival of Germany of chrome from Turkey, Tungsten from Spain and Portugal, and recapture of manganese mines in Russia and says the Russian drive on Finland is threatening German sources of nickel, cobalt, and molybdenum.

No Margin of Strength

Until now, the analysis said, Nazi production has maintained the equipment and supply of Germany's armed forces at a level at least equal to that of 1941, but "it will in all probability wholly fail to maintain that position from now on."

Despite Allied inroads, Germany's war machine in absolute terms today is as formidable as ever, the analysis said, because German strength has only been held down—not yet cut down or beaten. Until this year, however, Germany has fought always with margins for greater exertions if necessary. Today all margins are gone.

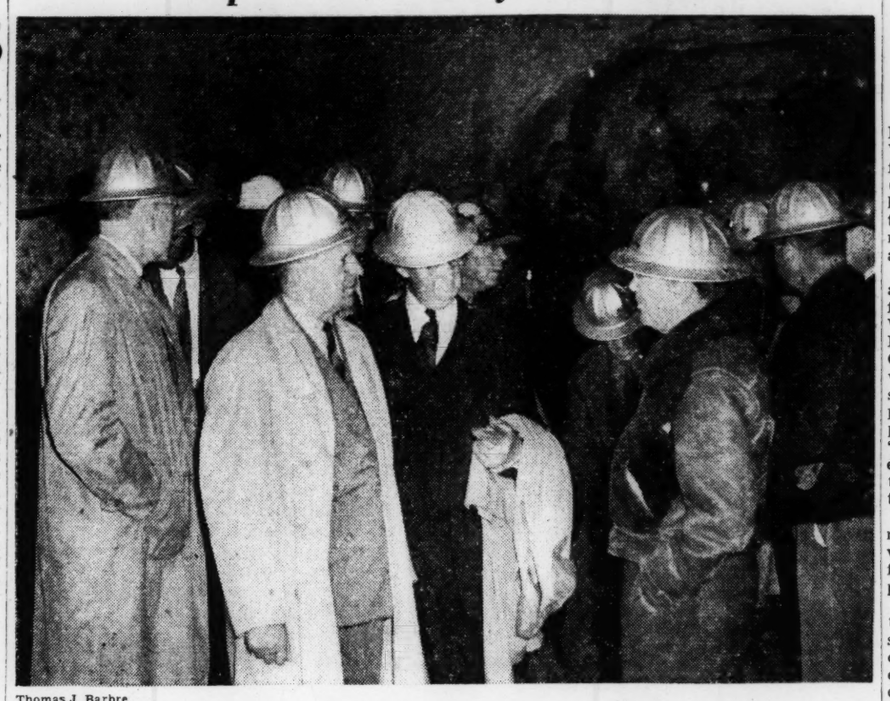
More Ammunition

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The War Department stepped up its heavy artillery ammunition blows against the German military machine.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Hardy, chief of the Ordnance Department's ammunition division, said the several hundred per cent expansion included approximately $100,000,000 worth of additional machine tools, presses, and furnaces alone.

He attributed the increase to unprecedented demands from the combat zones, asserting the Fifth Army in May used 64,750,000 pounds of heavy artillery ammunition against the Gustav Line below Cassino, Italy.

Deep in the Rocky Mountains



Thomas J. Barbre

Adams Tunnel, Colo., Officials Observe Meeting of Crews of Diggers

The last rock plug has been blown down and one can see, above the heads of the men in the foreground, other men coming and going over the heap of granite that marks the meeting place of the two tunnel crews. They met in the midst of the 13-mile Adams Tunnel, extending from Grand Lake, Colo., to Estes Park, Colo., right through the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The man in the center, with his coat over his arm, is Porter J. Preston, Bureau of Reclamation engineer who planned the tunnel. He was in charge of digging it for the first two years, then was retired.

Actress Counters Fish Peace Claims: 'Cat's Got Your Tongue, Congressman'

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11 (AP) —Miss Helen Hayes, stage and screen actress, speaking at a Republican political rally in behalf of Augustus M. Bennett, candidate for nomination to Congress from the 29th District, said of Representative Hamilton Fish, Mr. Bennett's opponent, "A cat's got your tongue, Congressman."

The actress, a resident of Nyack, Rockland County, making what she termed her first "political speech," charged Mr. Fish had "boasted" that he had kept the country out of war for six months by his votes against defense measures.

"The cat's got your tongue, Congressman, about what might have happened in this sick world had we been fully armed," she said. "You can ask the Marines on Wake Island or the boys on Bataan but their voices are muted behind Japanese barbed wire."

Mr. Fish in speeches seeking renomination has repeatedly challenged her right to speak as a Republican.

Miss Hayes explained that it is considered "upbecoming" for an actress to descend from her "ivory tower" and get herself involved in anything "as controversial and uncouth as politics."

Thye and Allen Win In Minnesota Vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11 (AP)—Gov. Edward J. Thye, Republican, and Byron G. Allen, Democratic-Farmer-Laborite, indorsed by the convention which last April formed that new party, were chosen as nominees of their parties for Governor on the basis of unofficial returns from Monday's Minnesota primary election.

Mr. Thye was picked by the former Governor Harold E. Stassen, to take over when Mr. Stassen joined the Navy 15 months ago. Mr. Allen, a former Iowan who describes himself as a "Wallace Democrat" based his primary campaign on a plea for continued support of the present national administration and re-election of President Roosevelt.

On the basis of balloting in 806 of the state's 3,703 precincts, the vote for Governor stood: Republican — Thye, 65,439; John G. Peterson of Minneapolis, 6,132; James D. Scarsdale of Minneapolis, 1,939; Democratic-Farmer-Laborite—Allen, 22,219; Emil E. Holmes, Minneapolis, 12,710; Mabel Wiesner, Minneapolis, 2,362.

Unity Is Seen On Peace Plan By Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee, Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, said today he expects full agreement at Chicago next week on a plank calling for "sound and international action to prevent war and assure permanent peace."

Mr. McCormack, the Majority Leader in the House, pointed a verbal rocket at the Republican declaration of policy.

"This is no time to compromise on the future peace of the world as the Republican platform did," he told the Associated Press by telephone from Boston. "The Republican platform is negative on one of the living issues of today—permanent peace, which is on the mind of everyone, particularly those with loved ones in the armed services." The Republicans advocated the use of "peace forces" to keep world order.

In Washington, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, member of the Platform Committee, seconded Mr. McCormack's statement, declaring "there will be no hedging or equivocation" on foreign affairs by the Democratic platform.

"We are not going to make any evasive statements," Senator Pepper said, "but we will give the American people a direct commital that we favor an effective international organization and association which will keep the world's peace."

The Platform Committee will open public hearings in Chicago on Saturday.

Combat Veterans Get 'Better Break'

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Omar Ketchum, legislative represenative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said today there "appears to have been some improvement in the treatment" of servicemen returned from fighting abroad.

"They are getting a better break now," he said, following the V. F. W.'s forwarding of complaints to the War and Navy Departments earlier this year saying that combat veterans back in this country were being discriminated against in work assignment, furloughs, and physical examinations.

Mr. Ketchum released a series of letters yesterday which indicated that Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal has ordered an investigation into one report that about 200 men at Camp Parks, Calif., with overseas service, had been forbidden extended furloughs, given more menial tasks than men who had not been in combat and "are being immediately shipped out . . . without the benefit of physical examinations."

Lieutenant Found Guilty In Low-Flying Accident

WILLIAMS FIELD, Ariz., July 11 (AP)—A court-martial board yesterday handed down a verdict of guilty against Second Lieut. Dean C. Fundingsland, Grand Forks, N. D., tried on two charges as a passenger in a low-flying Army plane which struck an automobile and killed its driver June 22.

Lieutenant Fundingsland, who pleaded innocent, was accused of permitting willful neglect and damage to government property and violation of flying regulations as the senior officer of Second Lieut. Howard E. Stittsworth, Wakefield, Kan., identified in separate charges as pilot of the plane.

The court ordered Lieutenant Fundingsland grounded and recommended his dismissal from the service. Lieutenant Stittsworth will face charges of murder and violation of flying regulations when he appears July 13 before another military tribunal at Marana Field, near Tucson.

13-Mile Tunnel in Rockies To Irrigate Huge Farm Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND LAKE, Colo. — It is hardly likely that many readers will have the experience of being one-half mile below the surface of the Rockies, with daylight five miles one way and eight the other. This is what it is like:

This is the Adams Tunnel, begun in 1940 to bore 13 miles through rock, under the gigantic north flank of Longs Peak and right across beneath the Rocky Mountain Park, to bring 310,000 acre-feet of life-giving water yearly across the Continental Divide from the Colorado River to the eastern side of the Rockies. There it will irrigate farms.

For four years the routine of the "hard-rock men" has been drill, load, blast, and muck out, each blast blowing out a core of rock some 12 feet in diameter and nine feet thick.

We were not at war when they began. The tunnel was interrupted once for about eight months because the War Production Board thought the manpower it represented for food should be channeled into more direct weapons of war. It was interrupted again on the western side when the crew there packed up and moved across the mountains for three months, to reopen fire-blasted Tunnel 10 of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad.

Day for Final Blast Arrives

The great day has come, when only an eight-foot core of rock bars the tunnel drillers on the eastern side from those on the western side. It has come a year ahead of schedule.

Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, who have the tunnel in general charge, other officials of the Department of the Interior, of the Northern Colorado Conservation District, which will buy the water, have been provided with "hard hats" or helmets, and have come in to push the last button and see the walls go down.

Yes, and newspapermen. Some of us, with the contractor and others, are on the western side, sitting there in a "man car" a thousand feet from the site of the blast, and wonder when the blast will come.

Yellow lights strung to the side of the tunnel reveal dull gray rock, wires, rails, and the huge twin pipes that bring good air in and take bad out, and the six-inch water line that carries out water which otherwise would entirely flood this half of the bore.

Helmet Knocked Off

But the blast comes at last. Rather, the blasts, for there are ten short-sharp shocks. They seem soft, but when it is over there is your close-fitting "hard hat" lying at your feet.

We wait for the dynamite smoke to be sucked out of the bore, and we finally surge up to where its blind end was, and there is a huge heap of granite rubble filling it to within about six feet of the top, and, coming over it, the men from the other side.

Then we get back on the man cars and ride the interminable five miles through this reverberating shell in the solid substance of earth, back to the sunshine.

The tunnel cost $6,800,000, and is part of a $55,000,000 project. It must be lined with concrete, which will take another year and $3,000,000. Then, it is hoped, it will be ready to siphon over about 100,000 acre-feet of water for eastern slope crops yearly until the war ends, when, by the building of additional reservoirs to store water on the western slope, it is estimated the tunnel will bring over 310,000 acre-feet yearly, or enough to cover the State of Rhode Island about five inches deep.

J. V. W. Reynders

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—John V. W. Reynders of Greenwich, Conn., who passed on here yesterday, was a consulting engineer who supervised the construction of many famous bridges throughout the world.

Mr. Reynders was Vice-President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania Steel Company from 1906 to 1916. He was adviser to the Government in the formation of a code of fair practice for the steel industry in 1933. He served as an alternate member representing the Temporary National Economic Committee of the Department of Commerce during the steel hearings in 1939-1940.

A native of Hoboken, N. J., Mr. Reynders graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1925.

Court Rules Firm's Acts In Contempt

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Free-speech rights under the Wagner Act appeared further confused today by a Seventh Circuit (Chicago) Federal Court decision holding company officials in contempt for newspaper advertisements and other actions preceding a collective-bargaining election.

The principals were five officers and agents of the Reliance Manufacturing Company at Huntington, W. Va., and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. On the day employees voted whether they wanted to be represented by the union, and on the preceding day, advertisements appeared with the simple legend, "Rely on Reliance." Supervisory employees carried this legend on their persons. Two of them added the words, "Vote no."

A three-judge court unanimously held the company officials violated a decree enjoining them from interfering with their employees' organizational rights.

"While the management," said the court, "may have a right under some circumstances to express its opinions as to a union or its preference between unions, such right certainly does not extend to the point where it becomes a participant in a contest to which it is not a party."

A. Norman Somers, National Labor Relations Board attorney in charge of compliance, said that while the decision is not directly contradictory to the Third Circuit Court (Philadelphia) ruling in the Edward G. Budd case recently, the two are basically related in principle. In the Budd case, the Court said "The Wagner Act does not purport to authorize a restraint upon freedom of speech in any circumstances."

The Reliance Company cited this and the American Tube Bending Company decision which also went against the NLRB on a "free-speech" issue. The Court said, "without reviewing the cited cases, it is sufficient to note that in our judgment none of them goes so far as to sustain the privilege under the circumstances of the instant case."

Dewey Asks G. O. P. Governors To St. Louis for Aug. 2 and 3

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11 (AP) — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced today a conference of Republican Governors would take place Aug. 2 and 3 in St. Louis.

Mr. Dewey, G. O. P. presidential nominee, will attend the conference with the other 25 Republican Governors, including John W. Bricker of Ohio, the vice-presidential nominee.

Mr. Dewey said the conference would be concerned with the "area of responsibility and obligation as between States and the Federal Government and how these obligations to the people can best be performed."

Mr. Dewey made the announcement at a press conference. He said he had talked with 24 Governors by telephone and that he had been in communication by telegraph with Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, who is in Quebec.

"Every single Republican Governor has indicated his great pleasure in coming and says he expects to be there," Mr. Dewey disclosed.

Asked to outline the purposes of the conference, the Republican standard bearer said:

"There has been continuing debate ever since the New Deal took office over the area of responsibility as between the States and the Federal Government.

"That discussion has covered topics such as employment services, the aids to agriculture, particularly centering around the use of land-grant colleges, the responsibilities for relief, the effort three years ago to federalize unemployment insurance entirely, and, of course, the very large field of taxation in general."

"The conclusions reached," Mr. Dewey continued, "will not only serve as a basis for united opinion in the Republican Party on an issue which splits the Democratic Party wide open, but even more important, will serve to eliminate the constant and serious friction after a Republican Administration takes office next January."

He said there "undoubtedly" would be a discussion about campaign strategy.

Nazis Turn Back Women Evacuees

LONDON, July 11 (ONA)—Thousands of German women evacuees in Holland trying to return to the Reich in fear of imminent Allied invasion, have been turned back at the German border, it was reported here recently.

The women were told by the German border authorities that their return home at the present time was "undesirable."

Previous reports have said that all civilians not engaged in essential work in Holland have been ordered to return to the Reich at the earliest possible moment.

Dutch sources reported that three of four Dutch burgomasters who refused to order citizens of their towns to undertake defense work for the Germans have disappeared and joined up with Underground forces. Two of the mayors were later joined by their staffs, who brought with them all administrative papers. The Mayor who stayed behind was arrested by the Germans.

Pole-Climbing Spikes Appeal to Papuans

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP) —American pole-climbing spikes are the latest rage of native Papuans who can climb trees barefooted with the speed of a monkey.

The natives saw American Army Signal Corps men using the spikes in climbing trees to string wires on Biak Island of Dutch New Guinea, said a Netherlands East Indies news dispatch yesterday.

Now the spikes are the number one priority on a Papuan's list, ahead of such useful things as an American machete or canteen.

Colombia Army Officers Seize President in Revolt

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 11 (AP)—A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout Colombia today by Vice-President Dario Echandia, who announced last night he had assumed the Acting Presidency after rebellious Army officers seized President López.

Señor López remained a prisoner of the rebels at Pasto, in southern Colombia, where he and several Cabinet members were surrounded and carried off while they were witnessing Army maneuvers.

[A dispatch from Panama said that Bogotá advices estimated the Pasto garrison numbered about 5000 men. The situation in Bogotá was described as orderly.]

Señor Echandia, who held tightly to the Government reins in Bogotá along with other officials of the López Administration, emphasized he was determined to stamp out the revolt. He said he would exercise the functions of President until Señor López was freed.

Army Group Leader

The Acting President said the leader of the Army group, Lieut. Col. Diogenes Gil, had proclaimed himself President—a move that Señor Echandia labeled "an act of individual madness."

Señor Echandia, declaring that the Army's "name is unstained by any subversive movement," said only a small group had taken part in the uprising. He expressed belief that the Army would help re-establish order and called upon the nation to accord it the "fullest confidence."

[A broadcast by the Colombian radio at Cartagena, heard in San José, Costa Rica, said loyal troops were marching toward the Narino Department, in which Pasto is located.]

Señor López has been the target of conspiracies on several occasions, the first time in 1934, less than two months after he first was chosen President. This plot centered at Pasto, the same place where he now is held prisoner.

He went out of office in 1938 but was re-elected in 1942 for another four-year term. Last November he took a leave of absence and accompanied his wife to the United States for an operation, leaving Señor Echandia to serve as Acting President. Señor López offered to resign early this year but the Senate refused his proffered resignation.

Wheeler Backed By America First Party

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First Party, said in a statement July 9 that his group would meet here July 17 and call on the Democrats to nominate Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for President.

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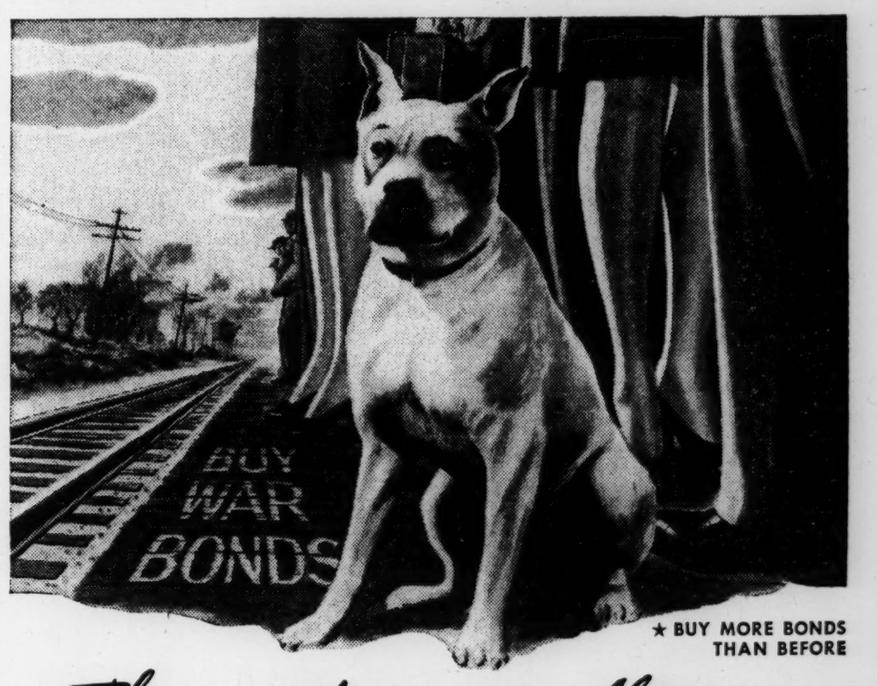

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HIS home is in a little town—and the railroad station is a long trot away. But rain or shine, snow or sleet, this wistful dog is down there on the platform twice a day—waiting for a pal he's always sure the next train will bring back.

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NEW YORK CITY

'Searching Wind' Backstage—'Cobra Woman' for Screen—Summer Theaters

Dennis King Finds Play A Challenge

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"This is a listening play. If the spectators were to miss a word here and there, the point of whole sentences would be lost."

Dennis King was talking in his dressing room after a matinée of "The Searching Wind." The visitor had remarked that not the least of his pleasures in the performance of Lillian Hellman's drama of the rise of fascism, as it affected the life of an American diplomat, was an ability to hear clearly and easily every word spoken during the play.

That can't be said about every production that comes to New York. Too often, if one is sitting back of the tenth row in the orchestra, it is necessary to make an effort to hear what is said on the stage. It is as if the director had rehearsed the players from a seat in about the sixth row.

"We approached the first performance with confidence," Mr. King remarked, "because we had been thoroughly prepared by Mr. Shumlin's direction."

* * *

He leaves no loose ends, Mr. King went on in effect, for the actor to muddle through as best he can. To Mr. King this meant much because the part of Alexander Hazen, career man in the State Department, serving in Rome in 1922, in Berlin in 1932, and in Paris in 1938, critical years in American foreign relations, is the most difficult he has ever played. Both in his professional and in his personal relations Hazen is under mental stress during the whole period covered by the play. He witnesses the rise of Mussolini and Hitler; he has seen no wiser attitude toward the establishment of their new states than that of compromise; his inclination to temporize has brought about his marriage to a woman of property instead of to the woman whom he had deeply loved; finally, he is tormented by his son's understanding of the agony inflicted upon the world of free men by just such temporizing.

* * *

What makes the play so piercing, Mr. King indicated, is the very fact that Hazen thought he was doing right, all the time he was doing wrong. It is easy to see the mistake of appeasement as a policy after its consequences become evident to all, but who saw it at the time? Only a few. Churchill did. He was not for compromise, the commonest of impulses. Nearly every person's life is a compromise. How few there are who are willing to trouble themselves with making a decision. How few men there have been who, to quote one of Miss Hellman's many penetrating lines, "see their own time as if it were history."

Her play reminds us that the events of the past 22 years have shown that the sort of compromise that made possible the rise of Naziism will not work in a world of free men, and that this is a decision that must be faced by every person today. It is this theme that makes her play a subject for wide discussion, even argument. There is no evading the issue that "The Searching Wind" raises.

Miss Hellman's dialogue is a challenge to the actor, Mr. King remarked. She is muscular in her use of words. Her phrases slash and bite, and call upon the player for mental force and physical vitality. For one period of 35 minutes Hazen is on the stage, a center of the action. There can be no let up for the actor, or the whole play will suffer.

As he talked, Mr. King often smiled faintly, conveying a greater warmth of good humor than many a person would by means of a grin. There was a greater range of expression, in the gradations of response during a casual conversation, than the visitor would have thought possible. Part of this effect, probably, was due to the actor's habitual concentration upon the thought of the moment, and a tendency to make exact statements that one might associate more with a legal than with a historic mentality. Very likely this precision, for all the emotional color that surrounded it, indicates one result of the player's long stage experience in good company, from his earliest days with the Birmingham Repertory Company when John Drinkwater was the director.

Mr. King spoke with pleasure of the reception by the public of the fine work done by Montgomery Clift, who plays Hazen's son in "The Searching Wind," and the visitor recalled the time when Mr. King made his first strong impression on theatergoers in the part of Mercutio in Jane Cowl's revival of "Romeo and Juliet." He recalled, further, Miss Cowl's enthusiasm for that performance, and forecast that young Mr. King would surprise the town in the part of the Messenger in "Antony and Cleopatra," which she then had in rehearsal. And so it proved.

* * *

"Miss Cowl was most kind and helpful to me," Mr. King said. He went on to speak of other way marks in his stage work, remarking that though he had such a success as Villon in "The Vagabond King" he would not care to play any more singing roles. Sometime he would like to do "Richard III," or Richard Three-Eyes as they used to call the play during his touring days in England. A great draw for Saturday nights it was always.

"I've varied only a few pounds in weight during the past 15 years," Mr. King said in response to the visitor's reference to his evident fitness. "I play a good deal of tennis, and, well, an actor simply mustn't let himself go. He is his own stock in trade."

He liked the romantic roles that he played so long for one thing, because of sheer enjoyment of the physical zest of them. The visitor recalled the actor's vigorous vault across a bed in the course of a duel in "The Three Musketeers," as produced by Ziegfeld. "I know of no other producer who had his feeling for opulence joined with taste," Mr. King added.

Eileen Darby

Dennis King and Cornelia Otis Skinner

In Lillian Hellman's new play, "The Searching Wind," at the Fulton Theater in New York.

More Ballet Guests

David Lichine and Tatiana Riabouchinska, formerly principal dancers of DeBasil's Ballet Russe, will appear with Ballet Theater as guest artists in its fall season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and presumably in Boston as well, though this is not specified.

They will be featured in the leading roles of "Graduation Ball," which Lichine is re-staging for Ballet Theater. They have been in Hollywood since 1941.

Guest appearances of Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin have already been announced.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOA, 9.98 meg., 50.13 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Something Old—Something New." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg. 30.9 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London—7:45 p m.—Kay Cavendish, pianist. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.18 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Cross Section." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m. GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Orch.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m. same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, WMTW.

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30—Same as WNAC.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Color Film In Prospect For Keith's

Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu are together again in a new South Sea island story which comes Wednesday to the screen at the Keith Memorial. The film, which bears the title of "Cobra Woman," gives Miss Montez a double role as the unscrupulous ruler of a mythical kingdom and her charming twin sister. Mr. Hall is an islander who helps stage a rebellion against the cruel princess, and Sabu is his faithful follower.

The supporting cast includes Edgar Barrier, Lois Collier, and Samuel S. Hinds. Place is found in the story, it is said, for a large dancing chorus.

The other feature will be "South of Dixie," a musical with Anne Gwynne and David Bruce in the featured roles. Ella Mae Morse, described as the "boogie-woogie girl," and Jerome Cowan are prominent in the cast.

* * *

Skippy Homeier, the juvenile player who was seen in the stage play of "Tomorrow the World" and will shortly appear in the screen version, may do the role of Ernie Pyle as a boy in Lester Cowan's production of "G. I. Joe."

* * *

William Cagney is looking for a feminine lead for "Blood on the Sun," the melodrama in which James Cagney will play the role of a newspaper publisher in pre-war Tokyo who comes upon Japanese plans for aggression, including the Tenaka plan, and tries to smuggle them out of Japan.

* * *

"Janie," based on the stage play of the same name, has been scheduled as the first release of the new season for Warners. Joyce Reynolds has the title role. Others in the cast include Clare Foley, Robert Hutton, Edward Arnold, Ann Harding, Robert Benchley, Alan Hale, and Hattie McDaniel.

* * *

Helmut Dantine who has recently finished an important role in "Strangers in Our Midst," with Jean Sullivan and Philip Dorn, has renewed his contract with Warners.

* * *

Sharyn Moffett, a seven-year-old player, heads the cast for "My Pal Wolf," which previously bore the title of "The Pumpkin Shell."

© Universal

Maria Montez and Jon Hall

In "Cobra Woman," coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial

John Harvey and Carole Landis

In "Four Jills in a Jeep," arriving today at the Paramount and Fenway

Miss Cornell to Play For Troops Overseas

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The American Theater Wing War Service Inc. has formed a company to entertain troops overseas, it was announced yesterday, with Katharine Cornell and Brian Aherne starring in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" as its initial production.

To be called the American Theater Wing War Players, the company will be sent through USO-Camp Shows. Others in the company are Guthrie McClintic, Margalo Gillmore, Brenda Forbes, McKay Morris, and Robert Ross.

Art Talks in Cambridge

Four talks by members of the newly formed Cambridge Art Association will be given fortnightly on Friday evenings at 7:30, at 33 Church Street, Cambridge, as follows: July 14, C. J. S. Egone, Photography; July 28, Louis Novak, Lineoleum Prints; August 11, Hazel Hyde, Commercial Art, August 25, Lawrence McDevitt, Advertising Art.

Tonight at the Pops

Oriental Night

Ballet Music from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Goldmark
Bell Song from "Lakmé" ..... Delibes
Soloist: Fadwa Kurban soprano
Overture to "Anthony and Cleopatra" ..... Rubinstein
"Schéhérazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Songs:
A. "Be Happy, My Heart" ..... Acabgi
B. "The Story of the Shepherd" ..... Acabgi
Fadwa Kurban
Romanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Eugene Plotkinoff Conducting

Hempel at Chautauqua

Frieda Hempel will give a concert in the amphitheater of the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., the evening of Wednesday, July 12.

The first part of the concert will be Miss Hempel's Jenny Lind program as she gave it at Carnegie Hall on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Swedish singer. Her selections will include three Schubert Lieder and old English, Norwegian and American folk melodies.

For the second half of the program, Miss Hempel will sing music by Mahler, Grieg and Richard Strauss, as well as old French and Costa Rican folksongs.

News of the Stage

Patti Pickens will head the cast for the revival of Jerome Kern's musical comedy, "Oh Boy!" at the Cambridge Summer Theater next week. Members of the resident company will be in the supporting cast. The book of the show, which was produced during the first World War, is by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton.

* * *

A new comedy, "Made in Heaven," by Muriel Roy Bolton, will be tried out by the Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, beginning Tuesday, July 25, and continuing through the rest of the week. The play next week, starting Tuesday, July 18, will be the melodrama, "Blind Alley."

* * *

The Emerson Summer Theater in Boston will open its fourth season Wednesday night with "Ladies in Retirement." Performances will continue through Friday night. "Vickie" will be given July 26, 27, and 28, and "The Torchbearers," Aug. 9, 10, and 11.

* * *

Billy Rose has signed Cole Porter to write songs for "The Seven Lively Arts," the extravaganza which Mr. Rose will stage at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York, next fall. Mr. Ross is now seeking Laird Cregar for the title role of his coming revival of "Henry VIII."

* * *

At the Newport Casino "Guest in the House" will be the play starting Monday. This will be the fifth production of the season.

* * *

A revival of "Little Women," starring Arlene Francis and Julie Haydon, will be presented by Gus Schirmer, Jr., at the Strand Theater, Stamford, Conn., the week beginning July 18.

* * *

Joyce Van Patten, child actress who made an impression in "Tomorrow the World," will be in the cast of Cheryl Crawford's coming production of a new comedy, "The Perfect Marriage," by Samson Raphaelson. Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory, and Martha Sleeper are expected to be in the company.

* * *

Ruth Gordon's comedy, "Over 21," has been released for use by soldier casts in army camps in the United States, Max Gordon, the play's producer announces.

* * *

Lupe Velez is to appear in Dave Wolper's forthcoming New York musical, "Have a Good Time."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Talk	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	News service .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Marty Gregor's Orch....	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45 Army Information.	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs ..	Backstage Wife: sketch	News commentator	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Music program	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:30 Studio program ...	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45 Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden..
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter": sketch	Journey to Ireland ....
5:30 "Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong': sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland ....
5:45 Political; Music	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell"..	'Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00 "Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Industrial talk	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music ...
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs ..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Land of the Lost': dr.	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jack Leonard, songs ..
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade.	'Land of the Lost': dr.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours".	H. Carmichael's songs
7:45 Hour; songs; or...	Symphonic Gems	Boys": variety; guest.	Lani McIntyre's Orch..	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news..	News service .....
8:15 'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30 Peggy Conklin: 'My	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	'Pick Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45 Man Godfrey'; All-	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Small; Vincent Lopez..	Tax program .....
9:00 Star Baseball game	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Music Hour" .....
9:15 from Forbes Field,	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour" .....
9:30 Pittsburgh: Don	Jan Garber's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour" .....
9:45 Murphy; Bill Sla-	Dance orch.; drama	"Captain Retread"	How Much Regulation	"Music Hour" .....
10:00 ter; Bill Corum	Raymond Gram Swing.	Charlotte Greenwood's	of Business After War'	News service .....
10:15 All - Star Baseball	'George Hicks Report'g'	Comedy Show	Dean Hudson's Orch. ..	'This Is France' .....
10:30 game from Forbes	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde songs; Har-	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Or.
10:45 Field Pittsburgh.	ton Berle, mc; L. Seus	ry Sosnick's Orch.	Music; Weather	Judy Garland songs ....
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy ..	News service	Fats Waller's Orch. ....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam".	Dance music	Election returns	Shep Fields' Orch.	Mitchell Ayer's Or. ....
11:30 Dance orchestra ..	Fishermen's program ..	Election returns	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Dance orchestra ..	Recording; News	Election returns	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ...	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious .....
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Priscilla Young '..	The Breakfast Club ...	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club ...	"Mary Foster": sketch.	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 'Who's Who': spkrs	The Breakfast Club ...	Wartime Food News ..	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club ...	Chet Gaylord, songs ..	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory"	'Linda's First Love" ..
10:15 "Light of World"..	Music; Listen Milady..	Robert St. John, news	'Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations" ..
10:30 "Changing World"..	Fishermen's program ..	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": dr..	Yankee House Party ..	John Kiley, organist.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk..	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens..	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15 "Big Sister": sk...	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us' ..	News service	Polka Time: News ....
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Hollywood news; Music	Drama and Music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music ....
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez Orch. ..	Religious program ....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program...	"Luncheon With Salvy	American W'man's Jury	Religious program ....
2:00 Portia Faces Life..	Walter Kiernan, news..	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news ..	Dance Lineup .....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food ...	"Today's Children": sk	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports ..
2:30 Serial drama	Summer Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program .....
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk.	Music; News; Sports ..
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Maritime Union: Louis..	News program .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family	Marty Gregor's Orch...	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness" ..	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs..	Backstage Wife: sketch	News commentator	News; Count Basie's Or
4:15 Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical program	Bob Chester's Orch. ..
4:30 WEEI Day	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Detective Mysteries; dr.	Sam Donahue's Orch...
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown..	Detective Mysteries; dr.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Fo-	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Farden
5:15 lies": E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	'Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Gaslight Harmonies	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Benny Goodman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk ..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade: Terry's Tunes ..	News service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Frank Petty, Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time .....
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments..	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time .....
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch. ..
8:30 Drama with Jean	'My Best Girls: The	Best the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45 Hersholt: News	Bartletts": drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Fashions in Swing ....
9:00 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Kir-
9:15 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	sten Flagstad Pro-
9:30 Mildred Bailey's	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; drama;	gram .....
9:45 Show; guests	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Old Lady Shakespeare'	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	College of Musical	R. A. Gunnison, news..	Newscast .....
10:15 "Zierfeld Follies"	Ted Malone, talk	Knowledge: Phil Har-	'San Quentin on Air":	Vocal trio .....
10:30 Report to Nation..	Silver Nocturne	ris, conductor	Drama; music; talks	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45 Quentin Reynolds .	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Parade: Music: Weather	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy ..	News service	Harry James' Orch. ....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Frankie Masters' Orch..	Weather; Bump Hadley	Arr Kassel's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch. ..
11:30 Joseph Fuchs; Alec	Fishermen's program ...	R. Young; M. Philips;	Cong. Emanuel Celler..	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Cores, con.	Dance orchestra; News	'Last of Mrs. Cheyney'	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News .....

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
GREATEST LOVE STORY OF OUR TIME!
The WHITE CLIFFS of DOVER"
Starring IRENE DUNNE ALAN MARSHAL
PLUS
Cavalcade of Motion Pictures!
"ROMANCE OF CELLULOID"
LOEW'S NEWS OF THE DAY

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
WALTER BRENNAN
HOME in INDIANA
IN TECHNICOLOR!
CO-HIT
'GILDERSLEEVE'S GHOST'

EXETER KEN 7067 EXETER-NEWBURY STS.
BING CROSBY
BARRY FITZGERALD
"GOING MY WAY"
ATTACK!
THE BATTLE FOR NEW BRITAIN

NOW! METROPOLITAN
GARY COOPER
"THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL"
in Technicolor

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Kay Francis • Carole Landis
Martha Raye • Mitzi Mayfair
"FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP"
Plus "Gambler's Choice"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
AIR CONDITIONED
PAULETTE GODDARD • FRED MacMURRAY
Standing Room Only
Tom Conway FALCON AND THE COEDS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
AIR COOLED
458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES!
Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES WED. AND SAT. 75c to $1.50

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
DANNY KAYE DINAH SHORE DANA ANDREWS
UP IN ARMS
WEDNESDAY REVIEW
George Arliss—"MAN OF AFFAIRS"
Ginger Rogers—"THE MAJOR and the MINOR"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - OSCAR ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.

5th Year! "It's the American Classic" —REDBOOK Magazine
LIFE WITH FATHER
Arthur MARGETSON & Nydia WESTMAN
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt," Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:45 A.M.
CARY GRANT
"Once Upon a Time"
Janet Blair
Dir. by Alexander Hall A Columbia Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

20th Century-Fox Presents
'HOME IN INDIANA'
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plus on Stage—Enric Madriguera and Orchestra
Hazel Scott • Jos Bassar • Carmen Amaya & Co.
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark Eyes," starring Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Oriental Night. Eugene Plotkinoff conducting. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
Exeter—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. "Attack! The Battle for New Britain." 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:40, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:42, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Kenmore—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 1:12, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Falcon and the Co-eds." Tom Conway. 2:40, 5:20, 8:10.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:15, 9.
Modern—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.
Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.
Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye

All-Women Salvage Group Directed by 'Lady Junkie'

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Each one of us women believes in our work and we love it" seems to be the key to the success of the Brockton Salvage - for - Victory Committee headed by Mrs. Emory C. Wixon. That plus the fact that the Committee is small and that each woman is responsible for the success of her particular division.

Brockton with its 63,000 population is the largest community in the Bay State to have its whole salvage drive run by a woman. And it is being well run, according to the Massachusetts Salvage Committee. Out of 351 salvage chairmen in the State, probably not more than 20 are women.

Each of the six committee members in Brockton is willing to go right down into the freight yard, junk yards, or any other place that requires their attention. As Mrs. Wixon puts it: "We honestly feel that this is a real war job and that it's not a bit more undignified for us to do this work than for our boys to be hopping from one muddy foxhole to another."

Moreover, it's fun. The women are learning many things. They deal in tons and gross tons. They make out bills of lading, supervise the loading of freight cars and ship them. In fact, it's big business they're into and they like it.

The "Lady Junkie"

Mrs. Wixon, or "Lady Junkie" as she has come to be known, is just as likely as not to sell three or four thousand pounds of old scrap iron before she hies herself off to a tea, or sign a contract with a detinning company in New Jersey for "the entire collection of old tin cans having value for detinning."

Not even her best evening gown can disguise her salvage identity. She's always having experiences like the time she was introduced to a prominent local business man at an extremely formal affair last winter. She thought she was looking pretty nice in her new long gown and what-have-you. The business man acknowledged the introduction politely, matter-of-coursely; then stopped short and asked warmly, "Oh, Mrs. Wixon! Aren't you the Tin-Can Lady?"

Two and a half years ago the Brockton Salvage Committee was composed entirely of men. When the State asked for fats and cans, Mrs. Wixon was appointed to handle that division. So successful was her committee that Mayor Joseph H. Downey and the State Salvage Committee asked them to take over the entire salvage program. Most of the men on the original committee are now serving as an advisory committee, with two bankers continuing as Treasurers. All checks for the scrap that is sold go directly to the latter from the buyers.

Mrs. Wixon personally does all the selling and billing. Proceeds are donated to war agencies, including $25 a month to the local service center, and there is $1,000 in the bank destined to be used for a World War II memorial.

Has Salvage Yard

The Committee has a salvage yard, one truck, and three men who work regularly. The men call Mrs. Wixon "the boss" and she calls them her board of directors and their daily co-operation gets results.

On the third Monday of each month, the City lends a fleet of 12 trucks to pick up tin cans over the entire city. Mrs. Wixon is always down at the salvage yard at 8 a. m. to say "hello" before they start out. They've never missed that Monday in 21 months. "Maybe that is part of our success," says Mrs. Wixon. "Setting a date and seeing that it is kept."

Not only does the Committee cover salvage activities in Brockton, it supervises the shipping from 15 surrounding towns. On the designated day each town weighs in at the Brockton Ice & Coal Co. (which lends its scales for the purpose) before sending its load to the freight yard where it is loaded into cars via a ramp loaned by George H. Berger. Mrs. Wixon collects the weight slips and reimburses each town from the checks received for the total scrap consignments. This one process involves a day's bookkeeping a month.

Courtesy, believes Mrs. Wixon, has helped more than any one thing in winning the co-operation of Brockton housewives without whom, of course, the Committee could do practically nothing. "No matter how petty a citizen's problem may seem to us, we always listen and see that he is happily straightened out before we allow him to leave the phone." Sometimes that takes a deal of talking —and tact. As when one woman wanted them to remove her tin roof.

The other women on the committee are Mrs. Harold W. Farley, chairman of tin salvage; Mrs. Wesley C. Ahlgren, waste facts and office paper; Mrs. Ronald L. Pool, publicity chairman; Mrs. H. James Stone, silk stockings and household waste paper; and Mrs. Hector E. Lynch, Jr., shipping. The treasurers are Harold V. Lawson of the Brockton National Bank, and John N. Howard of the Home National Bank. Two secretaries, Miss Nellie Buckley and Mrs. Clarita Nason, whose time is donated by their respective offices, the New York, New Haven Freight Office and the Forestry Office, are invaluable aids.

Vermont Internal Revenue Shows $20,000,000 Increase

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 11—Internal revenue collections in the Vermont district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, showed a $20,000,000 increase over collections ending on the same date in 1943, reports Collector Fred C. Martin.

The receipts, he said, reflect greater employment, greater income, as well as greater tax on income and other revenue sources.

Collections in the Vermont district have pyramided rapidly in the three annual periods immediately past. Receipts from all sources in 1942 were $16,490,152. These jumped to $31,625,667 in 1943 and then spurted to the new all-time high in the year just closed, of $51,759,182.

Increased Business

Towns and cities in northern Vermont are noting increased mercantile business as visitors from Canada are taking advantage of the relaxation of Dominion monetary restrictions to trade on this side of the border. Merchants in the city of Burlington have particularly noted an influx of Canadians, the percentage having run as high as 50 per cent of their Saturday night customers, the Chamber of Commerce reported.

Under former wartime restrictions Canadians were allowed to bring only $5 a person across the border. Under the new regulations they may bring a maximum of $150 a person.

During recent week ends Burlington hotels have been flooded with requests for reservations, according to Charles E. Townsend, Secretary of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce. While these were of a recreational type, business in cities close to the border such as Newport, have felt the relaxed restrictions more immediately in the increase in retail sales.

When the original $5 restrictions were first imposed by Canada, border retail establishments were particularly hard hit, and some businesses were forced to close their doors.

Ingalls Retires

E. L. Ingalls, for the past 30 years Vermont 4-H Club Leader, and known affectionately by hundreds of 4-H boys and girls as "Daddy" Ingalls, retired on Saturday and is now serving halftime "duty" with the honorary title of State Club Leader Emeritus.

Robert P. Davidson, who has been Assistant Club Leader, will take over Mr. Ingalls' duties.

Miss M. Pauline Rowe, former Washington county 4-H club agent, has been named Assistant State Club Leader replacing Mrs. Ruth Townsend, who resigned to return to her home in Lebanon, N. H.

Mr. Ingalls plans to write a history of Vermont 4-H club work. He became Extension State 4-H Leader in 1914 and was largely responsible for the rapid growth of the organization. Ten years ago, Vermont Extension Leaders established the E. L. Ingalls scholarship fund to help 4-H youth who wished to attend the University of Vermont.

Mr. Davidson, the new Club Leader, was born and raised on a Wallingford dairy farm. He graduated from the University Agricultural College in 1936 and took advanced study at Cornell University.

Legion Convention

Announcement of the tentative program of the American Legion, department of Vermont, convention to be held in Brattleboro, July 28 to 30, inclusive, made here by Leslie E. Wilson, Department Adjutant, shows Hector G. Staples, National Vice-Commander, and Gov. William H. Wills will be the guest speakers. Simultaneously with the Legion convention, will be held the department Auxiliary session.

Charles L. Parkhurst, of St. Johnsbury, is the Legion Department Commander.

Dr. Chittick Named

Dr. Rupert A. Chittick of Waverley, Mass., was appointed this week as Superintendent of the State Hospital at Waterbury, according to an announcement by Timothy C. Dale, State Commissioner of Public Welfare. He succeeded Dr. J. C. O'Neil, recently resigned.

Dr. Chittick is at present first assistant to the psychiatrist-in-chief at McLean Hospital in Waverley.

Fenway 'Gay Ninety' Show Is Dedicated to Marines

Another in the series of Boston Park Department "Gay Ninety" Variety Shows will be presented at the Fens Stadium Wednesday at 8 o'clock. The program will be dedicated to the United States Marines, and in addition to the usual popular song, dance, and character numbers, the Marines, under the direction of Maj. Eric Ojerholm, will present various judo tactics and bugle calls.

In event of rain, the program will take place the next fair night.

Auto-Use Tax Disclosed As 'No-Bite' Law

The Federal $5 use tax stamp for automobiles today was disclosed by Internal Revenue authorities in its true light as a levy which one out of every five to seven motorists does not pay, which state and local police do not enforce, and provides a $25 penalty which has never been imposed in Massachusetts upon any motorist who ultimately agreed to buy a stamp when caught by Federal inspectors.

In other words, no motorist will be fined anything in Massachusetts this month for failing to display the $5 stamp on his windshield, even though the annual regulation became effective July 1. All the Internal Revenue Department is doing this month is notifying motorists who have not bought the stamps that vacant places on their windshields have been noted by inspectors.

Later, the Department will get tougher, but not too tough, in enforcing a law that Government officials admitted in Boston is "a very unusual tax." It is chiefly unusual in the cloak of a "use" tax which is supposed to bring the biggest revenues from those who use a product the most. But the $5 automobile tax does just the opposite by making "A" card holders pay as much for their restricted mileage as taxis and "C"-card holders pay for their extensive driving.

Many Never Buy Stamp

While it is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the numbers of motorists who have yet to pay their $5 tax, an average of one out of five to seven cars appears to be without these stamps through unofficial tabulations. Last year, more than 100,000 motorists never displayed the stamp. And many other thousands bought them only after they were caught and asked to do so by Revenue Division inspectors.

This means that more than $500,000 taxes was lost to the Government in Massachusetts alone last year, simply because of the impossibility of enforcing the measure with only 300 Federal inspectors covering a motor-vehicle population of nearly 1,000,000 cars. And only one motorist has ever been fined $25 in the Bay State for outright refusal to buy the stamp after he had been caught and told to pay the tax or be fined.

The fact is that the Revenue Department is not interested in making Massachusetts motorists out as willing violators of the law.

Penalty Not Imposed

Virtually all of the thousands of motorists caught without stamps last year were allowed to buy them without paying penalties. While the law imposes a $25 penalty, it allows for the discretion of local authorities in enforcing the penalty or in compromising on a lower penalty.

The point the Boston Automobile Club made today is that law-abiding motorists are paying the tax, while thousands of other motorists are all but being allowed to drive without paying. With only 300 Federal inspectors in the State, performing many other functions, their enforcement of the automobile-use tax is ridiculously complicated, the Club stated.

It is the contention of the Club that bearing down upon motorists to pay this tax automatically would result in such a burst of opposition that it would have to be repealed. Meanwhile, soft-pedaling of enforcement, it was charged, accentuates the $5 levy as a "class" rather than a "use" tax.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Better Housing Sought

Discussion Leaders at Wellesley Institute

At Social Progress Institute, Miss M. Louise Walworth of Newton Center (left), Chairman of the Institute; Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Wollaston, Director; Francis K. Ballaine, leader of Temple University's Postwar Planning Institute, who is Chairman of the special round tables sponsored by the Joint Council for International Co-operation, which end this afternoon, and Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, Director of the Urban League of Washington, D. C., who spoke this morning on "What Shall the Government Do for Postwar Housing?"

Postwar Housing Need Told At Wellesley Social Council

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—One third of all housing in the United States is substandard today, the Institute for Social Progress, in session on the Wellesley College campus, was told today by Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, director of the Urban League of Washington, D. C., and Professor of Social Work at Howard University.

Presenting an array of impressive figures, Mrs. Coggs showed clearly what a huge job of home building is piling up for the years immediately following the war. For example, she said, it will require from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 additional houses to take care of the needs of returning married soldiers and of families temporarily doubling up in defense areas

Speaking to the School of Community Affairs, Dr. Clyde Miller, consultant to the Springfield, Mass., school system's widely known intercultural appreciation experiment, said that schools should face life as it actually is, and not simply stress idealistic cliches.

One of the greatest possible accomplishments, he continued, is to teach children to distinguish between fact and theory and to see generalizations for what they are. Another vital contribution to their true education is to instill the idea of fair play, so that it becomes part of their nature.

Postwar Needs Stated

Cesar Saerchinger, National Broadcasting Company speaker and research director for the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy, stated in a public lecture in Alumnae Hall last night what he believed to be some of the greatest postwar needs.

"What we shall need," he asserted, "is statesmanship in business as well as in Washington. We shall need a new kind of education. We shall need a new pressure group consisting of the educated, wide-awake youth of the country. We shall need voters who know what they're voting for, beyond a few names and slogans and worn-out shibboleths. We shall need—and I hope we shall have—a generation of young veterans who will not want bonuses but jobs, jobs to create wealth, rather than profits."

In the meantime, Mr. Saerchinger continued, "We need a wide-awake citizenry who realize that the peace is being built now, who see the danger of betraying our principles, and who are not afraid to speak out.

"Private enterprise may still have a great mission to perform in countries like ours, with vast resources, where populations have room to expand. But in Europe conditions are different. Populations have long passed the saturation point, and successive generations have lived on selling surplus fruits of labor abroad, and by exploiting other continents."

Afternoon Round Tables

This afternoon at 4:15 in Green Hall, the special series of round tables sponsored by the Social Progress Institute and the Joint Council for Interntaional Co-operation will end a study of methods of mobilizing public opinion in support of world organization. Definite specific techniques for informing public opinion will be described by experts in various fields.

Scheduled to contribute expert information on their special techniques, at this round table, were Miss Marie Carroll, international research director of the World Peace Foundation; Saville Davis, former Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; Richard Salinger, radio commentator and news analyst; Roger Swaim, of Concord, Mass., forum specialist, and Miss Emilie Everitt, expert on civic organizations.

Also meeting this afternoon to complete a series of three round tables on wartime family problems is a group headed by Dr. J. Stewart Burgess, of the Temple University Sociology Department. Its conclusions, so far, have dovetailed in many ways with Mrs. Coggs' observations on the need for better housing.

Maine Potato Tax Rises

Maine's tax for the advertising of potatoes has raised more than $100,000 a year for the past two years, Rayburn D. Tousley reports in an article on advertising fresh fruits and vegetables in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review. The tax, which was voted in 1937, calls for payment of one cent a barrel.

College Girls In War Work And Study Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11—Eleven college girls, finding out for themselves what the life of industrial workers is like in a war-plant city, have started a unique summer project here under the auspices of the Student Christian Movement.

Living co-operatively in a house loaned by the Hartford Seminary Foundation, and with Miss Rosalie Oakes, Y. M. C. A. secretary of the University of Kentucky, as their leader, the girls are going to work in Hartford factories and starting a course of study in their spare time.

Each girl is finding her own job through the United States Employment Service, entering the labor market just as any other volunteer for war work would do in Hartford. Only a few of the girls are here today, but by next week the project will be in full swing.

The study course will be carried out mainly in discussion groups rather than through textbooks, and the girls will invite speakers on such subjects as community organization, housing, race problems, labor and religion. Visits to historical spots, picnics, hikes and sports are also on the summer program, complicated by the fact that the girls will work on different shifts and with different off-days. The discussion meetings are to be announced and the public invited to attend.

Miss Oakes explained today that the Hartford group is one of several in the country, but the only one established in New England. Purpose is to enable students to take a direct part in the national effort to build a better world, and at the same time to learn at first hand about the social and economic problems of an industrial community.

Students enrolled are from the University of New Hampshire, University of Vermont, Simmons College, Keene Teachers College, Tougaloo College, Mississippi; the University of Kentucky and the University of West Virginia.

A Hartford committee consisting of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. staff members, labor union representatives, industrial personnel directors and businessmen helped to make arrangements locally.

WPB Groups to Confer

District managers of the War Production Board throughout New England go to Washington today for a national conference tomorrow on the current WPB program and its relationship to future production for war and essential civilian manufacture.

Eight New Englanders Aid In Training Combat Soldiers

War Activities of New England

Eight New Englanders are training combat soldiers at the Mediterranean Theater Leadership and Battle Training School, using an area 15 miles long and eight miles wide, where terrain of all kinds provides a practical classroom.

They are Private First Class Nazareth G. Corso of Boston, Private Harry J. Hutchinson of Framingham, Private Bronislaw J. Kotkowski of Lynn, Corporal James Lekos of Peabody, Private George W. Voyik and Corporal Medard J. Rioux of Springfield, Private Matthew L. Stelmack of Taunton and Private Robert R. Randle of Waltham.

Phases of combat which are taught include advancing under hostile artillery fire, advancing under friendly artillery fire, squad infiltration by night, daylight patrols, night reconnaissance patrols, company attack in mountainous terrain, night ambush, assault fire, night formations, individual stalking, organization of the German army and German weapons.

Wins Air Medal

Flying a "grasshopper" plane while acting as observer and directing American artillery fire on enemy held strongpoints in Italy, Second Lieut. Dikran Barronian of Belmont was one of 24 field artillerymen to win the Air Medal, the War Department announced today.

These unusual presentations, Air Medals to members of the Army Ground Forces, were made by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifth Army, and Maj. Gen. A. M. Patch, commanding general of the Seventh Army.

Chelsea Boy Honored

Supporting the ground forces advancing in the Battle of Normandy, the Eighth Army Air Force Flying Fortress My Precious Lorraine has for a co-pilot, Flight Officer Michael J. Nemerowski of Chelsea. This 19-year-old Chelsea boy was recently given the Air Medal for "exceptionally meritorious achievement" during these bombing attacks.

Soldiers Rescued

Forty-seven soldiers of the American and British forces invading France were rescued from the waters of the Channel by Coast Guard Cutter Snake Eyes commanded by Ensign Bernard Wood of East Boston.

Sighting the soldiers, each weighed down with his 60-pound pack, crewmen of the cutter went overboard with knives and cut the packs free, before helping the soldiers on board.

The dispatch from the scene of action also states that the Snake Eyes was near a Landing Craft, Infantry, when it was hit by German shells and set on fire. This time the Coast Guardsmen went to the rescue of their fellow fighters and brought 19 on board, including five soldiers.

Cape Codders Stumped

Cape Cod storekeepers expect almost anything in the summertime. Along the Falmouth shores, close to Camp Edwards, the Cape Codders have watched a procession of military uniforms that has given a practical education in military usage, customs and language.

During the past few days, however, they've been stumped. Not since the summer of 1942, when the "saboteur with the collapsible bicycle and a carload of groceries on his handlebars" was current, has Dame Rumor had such a chance to confound the summer colonies.

Tall, black, khaki-clad soldiers from the West Indies clad in the uniform of the Free French have been in the villages buying supplies. Admittedly able to express themselves extensively with few words—the Cape merchants found that, in this case, the words had to be French. Some of the French soldiers had some English, some of the Codders had a little French. Both had friendly understanding and the last reports are that business is "good."

Oh, yes. The mystery deepened when the Cape businessmen queried Camp Edwards and found that —officially—no information regarding the French soldiers was available.

Art Museum to Show Movies for Children

Free movies for children will be shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts July 13 at 10:30 a. m. The film is "Eighteenth Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia," in full color, made in the Rockefeller re-created Williamsburg. It shows the life of a cabinetmaker and his family through one day of normal activity. It gives a picture of the life of the period.

After the picture, shown in the main lecture hall, the children will be taken to see some of the 18th-century furniture and decorative arts in the galleries.

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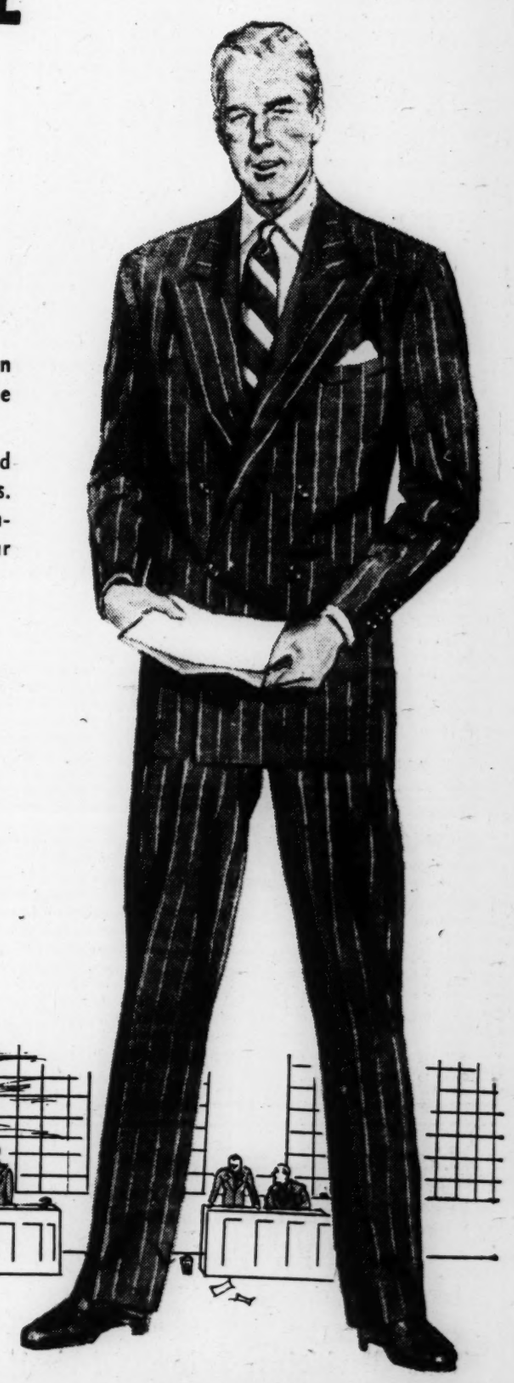

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CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST

American Forces Launch Major Attack Against St. Lô

Continued from Page 1

Germany, after British Mosquitoes had staged a before-dawn thrust at Berlin.

On the Eastern Front, the Russians continue to make steady gains everywhere. The main weight of the Soviet steamroller now seems to be concentrated midway between Dvinsk in Southeastern Latvia and the by-passed and surrounded German stronghold of Wilno. Russian strategy presumably calls for a drive to the Gulf of Riga, which, if carried out swiftly enough, might catch two German armies in the north between the jaws of a giant pincers.

Other Red Army groups continue to push toward the rail center of Bialystok in Old Poland and Pinsk on the edge of the Pripet Marshes.

The Germans report that still another Russian offensive has begun in Romania, just north of Iasi, but this is not confirmed from any Soviet source.

Meanwhile in the Pacific, United States light cruisers and destroyers have shelled Guam and carrier-based planes have blasted shore installations on Guam and Rota, less than 150 miles south of newly won Saipan.

According to the Tokyo Radio, "a very powerful enemy fleet consisting of two aircraft carriers and more than 30 cruisers and destroyers" is plying the waters around Guam. All this would seem to add up to possible impending American landings on Guam and other islands in the Marianas chain still in Japanese hands.

Normandy:

Americans Drive Close to St. Lo

American troops, striking out in a new offensive, advanced to within two miles of St. Lô, junction-bastion of Central Normandy, and ripped through Nazi defenses in two sectors farther west on their flaming 40-mile front.

In Eastern Normandy, British-Canadian forces struck ahead a mile across the Orne River east of Caen against the Germans making a stern stand in the suburb of Vaucelles, and occupied the west bank of the Orne on a four-mile stretch from Caen's outskirts.

United States troops and tanks, advancing under a pulverizing artillery barrage, gained from two to three miles in the drive on St. Lô, and other doughboys farther northwest also pounded forward, seizing four towns in a few hours.

One of these columns striking south from Carentan captured La Maugerie and La Roserie four miles from Periers, and another hitting west from the Vire River seized Haut Verney and Le Mesnilangot three miles beyond fallen St. Jean de Daye.

The attack opened after hundreds of field guns bellowed steadily for hours, wrecking German hedgehog positions.

British-Canadian forces to the east, meanwhile, cleaned out nests of resistance southwest of Caen, running into stiffening opposition.

CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw reported from London that a German radiocast heard there told of the Germans pushing back into a portion of Caen.

Americans Drive Into Nazi Flank

Other doughboys advanced one to two miles elsewhere on the front winding across Cherbourg Peninsula, making flank penetrations threatening to force a German withdrawal southward along the peninsula's west coast.

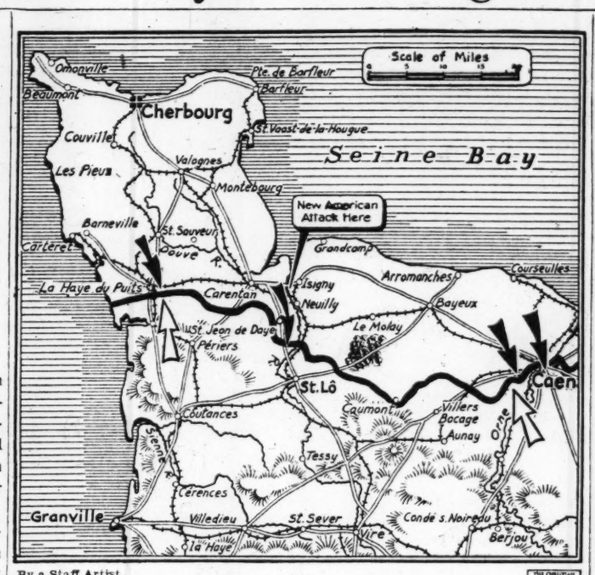
The German Radio asserted that German troops had reentered La Haye de Puits, strategic road center captured by the American First Army July 9.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander in France, declared 54,000 prisoners have been taken since D-Day, and told his American-British-Canadian forces that "much has been achieved" with definite and concrete gains.

"We are firm and secure," he asserted.

Since landing on the beaches of Normandy, American troops have captured or killed a total of 51,849 Germans, it was disclosed officially.

The doughboys have taken 46,819 prisoners, and have buried 5,030 of the enemy. The Germans buried other hundreds of their own fallen.



By a Staff Artist

The Struggle for Normandy

Black arrows represent Allied attacks along the battle line in Normandy, with white arrows showing where German resistance is stiffening.

Eastern Front:

Russians Sweep Into Lithuania

Russian troops streaming deep into Lithuania thrust within striking distance of the East Prussian frontier and moved swiftly toward the Baltic coast in wide enveloping advances which threatened to trap two German armies in the north.

Southward in Old Poland, other Army groups beat toward the rail center of Bialystok and directly menaced Pinsk. The Germans reported a massive new Soviet offensive in Romania north of the rail center of Iasi—a drive threatening the Galati Gap and the Ploesti oil fields, already extensively ruined by American bombs.

The Moscow communiqué said the Germans suffered "tremendous losses" in a general Russian forward surge all the way from the Latvian border to the middle of the Pripet Marshes, some 400 miles southward.

A powerful wedge was driven into Lithuania at about the midway point of the 100-mile battle front between Dvinsh, in southeastern Latvia, and the by-passed German stronghold of Wilno—scene now of heavy street fighting.

Advancing not less than 28 miles on July 10, Col. Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's Baltic troops cut the highway between Dvinsk and the Lithuanian city of Kaunas in a drive within 120 miles of the Baltic port of Riga, Capital of Latvia.

General Bagramian's forces also penetrated to within 20 miles of Dvinsk in a frontal assault.

Ten miles westward from Wilno, Soviet soldiers overran the rail junction of Landwarow on the route to Kaunas—an advance that supported British press dispatches that Red Army vanguards were within 60 miles of East Prussia. The Swedish newspaper Morgon Tidningen reported the Germans were emptying East Prussia of civilians.

Premier Joseph Stalin announced in an order of the day that the First White Russian Army of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, pounding westward on the southern sector of the front, had occupied Luniniec, 30 miles east of Pinsk on the rail route to Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw, and Slonim, 28 miles west of Baranowicze on the railway to the Polish communications hub of Bialystok, now only 85 miles beyond.

Other columns striking north through the Pripet Marshes moved within nine miles of Pinsk.

The fall of Luniniec and the pressure of a companion column driving from the Pripet Marshes on the south was rapidly making the German position in Pinsk untenable.

Nearly 500 places fell in the westward surges. Utena formed the advance peak of the wedge thrust into Lithuania. Here the Russians stood within 175 miles of the Baltic seaport of Memel.

Air Over Europe:

Munich and Berlin Blasted by Bombs

A fleet of 2,000 American planes, 1,100 of them heavy bombers, attacked targets around Munich in South Germany after British Mosquitoes before dawn bombed Berlin. Another force of United States Liberators struck from Italy at Toulon in southern France.

The German targets were not immediately identified. Weather was bad, forcing Fortresses and Liberators to cast their high-explosive loads by instrument through cloud layers.

The Munich attack was the second massed American blow at the Reich in five days. On July 7, a star-spangled armada bombed oil refineries and airplane plants around Leipzig, destroying 114 German planes at a price of 36 bombers and six fighters.

The Germans told of sky battles over Munich itself, shrine city of the Nazi Party. Intense flak was declared thrown up at the attackers. Munich is a railway center for traffic into Italy and France and a frequent Allied target. It is Germany's fourth city, the capital of Bavaria and 25 miles north of the foothills of the Alps.

While one group of Mosquitoes gave Berlin burghers another sleepless night, other formations of this "night cavalry of the air" coursed over Northeast France harassing German troops bivouacs and transport. Berlin said Mannheim, near the Reich's western border, was one of the industrial targets. One Mosquito was lost.

The daylight attacks on Germany were the first in four days.

Italy:

Americans Press Toward Livorno

Employing encircling tactics against stubbornly defended and heavily fortified German strongholds, American troops were working their way steadily northward in a broad enveloping movement aimed at the key Italian port of Livorno (Leghorn).

Allied headquarters announced that Fifth Army forces had by-passed the town of Lajatico, 21 miles southeast of Livorno, in one phase of this movement and had stabbed on ahead against fierce opposition.

A similar operation resulted in the by-passing of Pomaja, about eight miles inland from the Italian West Coast and approximately midway between Lajatico and the coastal town of Castiglioncello. Troops which drove around Pomaja on the east subsequently captured the village of Casale, one mile to the north.

The 100th Battalion, composed of American troops of Japanese origin, was engaged in violent fighting on relatively flat ground three miles west of Pomaja and was reported making some progress.

The German garrison at Pomaja thus was threatened on two sides, and the Nazi force at Lajatico was in much the same position.

Except for a few spots where the enemy gave ground grudgingly to maintain a unified line, the battle along the entire Italian front was slow and arduous. The Nazis launched a number of fierce counterattacks.

There were growing indications that it would be a matter of many days before the Allies batter their way even to contact with the main Gothic Line defenses.

Pacific:

Guam and Rota Bombed and Shelled

American ships and planes struck fresh blows at Guam and Rota over the week end, bringing complete neutralization of the Marianas—or perhaps, new invasion operations—a step nearer.

Guam and Rota are less than 150 miles south of Saipan, which has been captured by American Marines and soldiers.

Light cruisers and destroyers shelled Guam July 8 for the second time since Japan took the island on Dec. 11, 1941. Guam first was shelled June 15, while the Saipan landings were in progress.

A Pearl Harbor communiqué said the July 8 shelling damaged Japanese defense positions, buildings, and small craft along the beaches.

Planes of a fast carrier task group, braving heavy antiaircraft fire, attacked both Guam and Rota July 9 with bombs, rockets, and machinegun fire. One carrier plane was lost, but a destroyer rescued the crew.

The Japanese Radio said that "a very powerful enemy fleet consisting of two aircraft carriers and more than 30 cruisers and destroyers are plying the waters northwest of Tinian Island" in the Marianas.

The radio report, a Domei agency advisory recorded by United States Government monitors, said 90 planes attacked Guam in the Marianas on July 10 and that cruisers and destroyers shelled Japanese positions on Guam while other aircraft were bombing Tinian and Rota. All are in the same island group as Saipan, 1,465 miles from Tokyo.

"Enemy raids against our positions around Saipan are increasing in intensity," the advisory said.

Domei said "several large planes and more than 50 small planes" were observed using Aslito airfield on the southern end of Saipan, first captured strip in the Marianas, which has been in operation a week or more.

Eisenhower Gets Rare 'Rocket' Gift

Recorded by CBS

London, July 11

The four correspondents attached to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower have given him a present. It is a color print showing the use of flying rockets by the British Army 114 years ago, said a London radiocast today.

The correspondents bought the print last week when they ducked into a shop to dodge a flying bomb, continued the radiocast.

General Eisenhower is having it framed and put in his caravan headquarters.

Robot Bombs:

London Has Night Without Attack

No flying bombs reached London during the night of July 10. It was London's longest night of freedom since the raids began.

Bombs, however, dropped elsewhere in Southern England. On reports so far received damage and casualties are expected to be light.

Yugoslavia:

The headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia announced that Yugoslav troops were engaged in violent fighting against Germans, Bulgarians, and Chetniks in Serbia, had cut the Celje-Dravograd railway at 18 places and cleared the enemy's White Guard Cavalry Division from Djel Mountain in Slovenia.

China:

Yungfeng Taken By Chinese Troops

Chinese troops, attacking the outer Japanese defense ring flung around the Hunan Province rail city of Hengyang, have recaptured Yungfeng, 45 miles to the northwest, the Chinese High Command announced.

The communiqué made no mention of the new Chinese offensive launched to the north in Hupeh Province, but declared that in the south, in Kwangtung Province, fighting continued above enemy-held Tsingyun, 40 miles northwest of Canton.

In Yunnan Province, bordering Burma, the Chinese prepared for a full-scale assault on three main objectives—Tengchung, Lungling, and Mangshih—and to knock the invaders from positions commanding the Burma Road stretch west of the Salween River. The Tengchung-Lungling road was declared in Chinese control except for small, isolated enemy pockets.

Pressure against Tengchung is continuing from all sides, but heavy monsoon rains have impeded operations, an earlier bulletin said.

United States planes have bombed the Japanese bases of Sinyang and Yochow, destroying five enemy planes and damaging several others. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced.

Southeast of Hengyang, American Warhawks destroyed 50 supply boats and two pontoon bridges in support of the embattled Chinese. An air strip at Hengyang was damaged.

Refugees in China Get Bales of Cash

CHUNGKING, July 11 (AP)—Coolies with bamboo poles slung over their shoulders are carrying away heavy bundles of low-denomination banknotes for some refugees fleeing war-threatened zones in China, reports from Kweilin said.

The banks, still operating but anxious to be rid of small-value notes that would pose a serious problem if they had to move, are giving them to persons withdrawing deposits, and coolies haul them off.

Refugees still are flocking through Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, and many shops in threatened zones have closed after selling goods at giveway prices.

Nisei Combat Unit Leads Drive in Italy

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jylu 11

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of American soldiers of Japanese origin, is participating in the Fifth Army's attacks along the west coast sector of Italy toward the port of Livorno (Leghorn), it was announced officially today.

"This force, with tank support, smashed into enemy positions July 9 in the face of determined resistance," said an Allied spokesman. "Spearheading the assault was the 100th Battalion, a unit which has performed brilliantly throughout the entire Italian campaign."

Soviet Gains and Objectives

By a Staff Artist

Arrows Show Main Points of Attack

Russian gains and possible strategy in the current campaign on the northern end of the Eastern Front are shown here. Solid black arrows indicate main points at which the Russians are attacking, with broken arrows showing probable objectives.

Nazis Work Frantically On Gothic Line in Italy

Continued from Page 1

pect to have to fall back toward it so fast as became necessary after the Allies' rapid breakthrough of both the Gustav and Hitler lines en route for Rome.

Only 24 hours after the start of the Allied offensive the night of May 11-12, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army was in the Capital. Since then, the Germans have been driven north from Rome on a 150-mile front at a rate of nearly five miles a day.

Only on the Russian plains have the Germans been forced back at high speed on a broader front. And it has to be remembered that, except for a limited stretch of rolling country immediately north of Rome, the Allied drive in Italy has been carried out over rugged terrain ideally suited for repeated defensive actions.

Nazis Expected Respite

The Germans not unnaturally expected the Allies to pause after smashing their way through the Gustav and Hitler Lines and occupying Rome. But their guess was wrong. And, thanks to the manner in which supply and administrative services rose to the demands, Allied fighting formations were able to put into operation a plan for keeping on the enemy's heels and continuing to exploit the surprise element, while giving the badly mauled enemy no rest whatever.

Two days after entry into Rome, Allied forward elements were 10 miles north of the city, and within three days they had secured the port of Civitavecchia as an invaluable forward receipt point for sea-borne supplies. Meanwhile, the Eighth Army was fighting its way along the Tiber Valley.

Today, Rome is 150 miles behind the front line, Ancona, Arezzo, and Livorno (Leghorn) are threatened, and big fires and explosions at the last-named port show that the Germans are preparing to evacuate it.

Nazis Draw on Reserves

Wreckage of transport lining the roads north of Rome is eloquent proof of the scale of destruction of vehicles sustained by the Nazis during their retreat—they have lost more than 35,000 prisoners since the Allied drive began May 11 and the number killed and wounded defies accurate calculation.

The net result has been that the surviving remnants of their battle-weary division so far have been unable to exploit the natural defense advantages of the country. they have had to draw unwillingly on reserves, since their total strength, formerly estimated at 24 divisions, has been cut by at least half, and the speedy character of the Allied advance the past month has been more reminiscent of desert campaigning than close warfare.

Now, however, the fighting enters a new phase as the Germans throw in more reinforcements in an attempt to prolong effective resistance while the Gothic Line is prepared to undergo a test of its strength sooner than its builders expected.

From the viewpoint of terrain alone, this line—involving mountain peaks as high as 6,300 feet, is accounted the strongest natural defense line in Italy, presenting more potential obstacles than the mountains above Garigliano River or the hills below Rome.

Range 50 Miles Deep

The range over which the line is built is 50 miles deep at its narrowest point and while the slopes facing southwest are relatively steep, those looking northwest have easier gradients.

Nazis in Holland Combat Parents

By Religious News Service

LONDON, July 11 — Dutch Nazis in occupied Holland are intensifying efforts to control youth through a Young Comrades Guild organized to combat the influence of parents, schools, and churches. Membership will comprise young people between the ages of 14 and 24.

Dedicated to "inciting the youth of Holland to revolt against parents," the new movement is a branch of the Dutch National Youth Storm (NJS), patterned after the Hitler youth organization in Germany.

Stormvlag, official Dutch Nazi organ, comments: "The NJS must break with all organized youth education of the past. Schools, parents, and the church have occupied themselves with, or have influenced, the education of youth, but have made boys and girls into unbalanced beings.

"The NJS recognizes the family as the natural basis of education, but the mistakes of many families must be corrected, and so the NJS has to oppose parents."

'Imperfection' Utilized

An "imperfection"—the presence of chromium oxide—makes a ruby "perfect."

D-Day Hero: 'Lost' Nevada Comes Back

A notable performance in the invasion of France was the gunnery of the battleship Nevada. Thought by many to be in the junk heap after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Nevada struck with lightning blows on D-Day, as shown in the following article.

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, June 22. Delayed (AP)—The battleship Nevada, which many believed was put out of commission after five heavy Japanese bombs and a torpedo struck it at Pearl Harbor, is mightier than ever.

It was rebuilt, went on to bombard the Japanese at Attu, and then was put on Atlantic convoy duty. Then it joined the invasion fleet.

Its guns spoke 4,747 times in a devastating blast that cost $1,500,000 but destroyed Nazi defenses from Carentan to Barfleur on the road to Cherbourg. In effect, it was a combination air force, artillery and infantry as it cleared the way up the peninsula to the port with a range of more than 30,000 yards—about 17 land miles.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Travis showed his log.

Log Tells the Story

Seventy enemy guns—possibly more—were in the area the Nevada attacked. It was handicapped by having to work in a restricted area, due to mines which blew up several ships near by. Targets ranged from 9 to 17 miles.

The first real task was to breach the sea wall so Allied tanks could leave the beaches. Four huge holes were blown through the wall, while the beaches were drenched with fire.

The Nevada was ordered to fire upon a battery of six 155-mm. guns, 23,000 yards distant in Anneville. An aerial spotter reported three direct hits. The battleship then blasted the battery headquarters and the spotter reported: "Guns, shelter, headquarters, all completely demolished."

On June 8, the Nevada plastered a concentration of 90 tanks and 20 lorries in a wood 26,400 yards away and then turned its 14-inch shells to the road on which they were trying to escape. The spotter reported: "Fire very effective. All tanks and lorries destroyed or damaged. None got away."

Long-Distance Hits

The greatest distance of firing was 30,500 yards on a gun battery. The spotter reported back: "Two hits perfect in middle of four guns—cease fire."

At the end of the third day, the Nevada went to a British port to reload. Its men had been at battle stations for 79 hours without sleep and with only K-rations. It reloaded and rushed back to the assault area.

Commander Travis estimated that 2,113,059 pounds of powder projectiles were fired by the Nevada. Its 14-inch guns fired 1,216 shells, while the 5-inchers spoke 3,531 times.

Baltic Area Is Rich Prize In Path of Russian Forces

Continued from Page 1

beginning of July, complained that the Lithuanians had done nothing while the Latvians had recruited one division and the Estonians one brigade to help the Germans.

He then invited the Lithuanians to organize themselves into companies to fight Bolshevik guerrillas. He further stated that the Lithuanians have been "permitted" by the Germans to form an antiaircraft regiment to defend Lithuanian towns as well as an aviation unit of night fighters.

Need Soldiers

He added that the Germans "desired that we should supply some soldiers to defend airfields in Germany. This demand caused us some surprise. We feel the danger for us is coming from the east and it would be best if the help were used there."

By the way of an explanation, however, he argued that the "Germans have many trained, experienced soldiers on the home front whom they could use immediately for active service. Therefore the Germans desire to replace experienced soldiers by our men, whose training will take a little time, and the German soldiers can be sent to the front. Therefore, they defend us also."

Soviet Libraries Active

MOSCOW, July 11 (ALN)—The outstanding work being done by trade-union libraries in the Soviet Union has received considerable publicity in Trud, organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The 317 libraries which were entered in the annual library competition last month, although representing only a part of the trade-union library network, increased their readership in the past year by 132,000, circulated more than 5,000,000 books, organized 40,000 lectures and other events, and attracted to voluntary library activities more than 11,000 men and women.

Many unions have 20 or more libraries, such as the Electric Machine Building Workers Union with 27, the Machine Building Industry Union with 25, the Central Railway Workers Union with 161, and the Cotton Goods Workers Union with 66. The library in the Kirov plant in the Urals during the first six months of this year issued 208,925 books and the Gorky auto plant library issued 109,700 in the first three months of the year.

Lectures and discussions are organized by the trade-union librarians. In the Orzhonikidze machine building works, the library organized a number of lectures dealing with military training. Military experts took part in the main lectures, in which 160 workers participated.

At the Yuzhev cotton mill, book exhibitions are arranged in shops and cultural corners as well as in residences. The Magnitogorsk metal works library has made a specialty of supplying technical books to women doing men's work. Particularly during the war, when plants have been shifted frequently to out-of-the-way places, these libraries have become a center of the workers' cultural activities.

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Harassed Romania Sees No Way Out; Peasant Leader Its Man of the Future?

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—The temporary lull in fighting on the southern Russian front, though bringing a small respite to Romania, has not allayed its fears of the coming catastrophe or of the necessity for peace.

It is also clear, however, that Romania's withdrawal from the war is hardly likely except with German defeat or a German withdrawal from that country, since its political leaders are unable to escape German stranglehold.

The fall of Odessa last spring, accompanied by the loss of some good Romanian divisions in the Crimea, seems to have convinced Romania's leaders that a German victory now is impossible, especially as this brought Russia's Black Sea Fleet within 100 miles of the Danube Delta. This conviction was strengthened when the Russians advanced toward Iasi. Thus the danger of invasion of Romania proper clear to Bucharest.

Trench Warfare

Only a few days ago a Romanian General, according to the newspaper Curentul, frankly stated, "We are fighting trench warfare with little movement but with considerable demands on our power of resistance."

Romania today is severely hard pressed not only from the Russians but also through Allied bombings, with their consequent damaging effects upon transport and general morale. Transport difficulties have been the main reason for a shortage of food supplies in many areas.

Allied bombings have caused great deterioration in general morale, especially since there admittedly is a great shortage of air-raid shelters both in Bucharest and other towns. Timpul Romanian newspaper, wrote recently, "this shortage is general and explains why very many civilians have been victims of air raids."

Financially Impossible

At the same time, as a defense of the Antonescu Government, the comment adds that financially it is impossible for the state to provide shelters, a task beyond the possibilities of the resources of the country even in the days of peace and prosperity. And even if financially possible, neither materials, manpower, nor transport facilities are available.

"Adapost"—Romanian for the air-raid shelter—according to one Romanian wit, would be helpful if there were any shelter to go to. All who can are advised to evacuate Bucharest.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Antonescu Government should attempt to contact the western democracies to discover conditions for peace. For long Premier Ion Antonescu believed the Russian invasion of Europe would fail and that as a consequence there would be better peace conditions from the Allies.

Must Prove Itself

By now, however, it must be clear to the Antonescu Government—after the failure of Prince Stirbey's recent peace mission—that Romania has little to expect from the Allies until it gives convincing proof of its desire and ability actively to oppose the Germans.

Prince Stirbey, when in Cairo, appears to have promised some such developments in Romania, but thus far the promise has not been fulfilled, obviously because neither Premier Antonescu nor opposition leaders are able to take anti-German measures so long as German forces in that country are strong enough to control the situation and there is no proper Romanian-Allied understanding.

Yet not even the most pro-German Romanian today believes in the possibility of a German victory. For example, Nicolai Malaxa, partner of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in Romanian industry, is reported to have sent his only son and female relatives to Istanbul, Turkey, and Premier Antonescu is accused of building up reserves of foreign currency in neutral countries.

King in Background

Little is heard about King Michael, who rarely is in Bucharest, staying with his mother in the countryside and naturally being watched carefully by the Gestapo and Premier Antonescu's secret service. The King continues to countersign orders for Romanian decorations to German officers, but does not appear to have taken over the command of the army from Marshal Antonescu.

Reports continue to trickle through neutral countries concerning opposition, especially that associated with Juliu Maniu, Peasant Party leader, and the Bratianu brothers. They have resolutely refused to co-operate with the Germans and have made many outspoken protests against use of Romanian troops on the Russian front when more are needed at home against possible Hungarian attacks from Transylvania.

But it is the general opinion of Romanian experts here that these men are too cut off from world events of the past five years to lead any effective Romanian liberation movement. It is doubtful, for example, whether they really have appreciated the change in Allied attitude toward settlement of postwar Romanian problems since Russia was attacked by Germany on June 21, 1941.

Even Mr. Maniu appears still to think there is a possibility of considerate conditions from the western Allies at the expense of the Soviet Union so that Romania can somehow still hope to emerge from the war retaining Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transsylvania.

Molotov Impresses

Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's statement on the eve of the Soviet advance across the River Pruth made a great impression on the Romanian population, even the German Radio admitted. Mr. Molotov then stated that Russia had no territorial claims against Romania, but most persons here assume that does not mean the return to Romania of Bessarabia and Bukovina.

Regarding Transylvania, it generally is felt that the Soviet Union would support Romania's claim to restoration of a large part of that territory seized by Hungary in this war provided Romania showed understanding of the present war position and the future peace relations of Southeast Europe.

Hitherto, however, the Romanian Government has been unable or unwilling to take advantage of this situation and remains a German puppet. To the Romanian people, it offers the reassurance that the Germans will defend Romania against the two great dangers of Russia and the Jews.

Romanian liberation movements on Allied territory also have had little success hitherto. There is not one which can be described as any serious threat to the Antonescu regime or to be inspiring to any Underground opposition within the country itself.

Romania Looks Ahead To Religious Liberty

By Religious News Service

New York, July 11

As soon as Romania is completely occupied the United Nations will face the first clear-cut application of the religious liberty embodied in the Four Freedoms. Romania will be the first liberated territory where this issue has assumed major importance.

Under the pro-Axis Antonescu government, almost every minority religious group has been completely suppressed. Decrees have been published abolishing all sectarian religious associations, confiscating their property, and imprisoning large numbers of evangelical church members.

Balkan experts believe that the overthrow of the regime will be accompanied by far-reaching developments not only in the struggle for religious freedom, but in the future of the Balkan Orthodox churches.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the Romanian Peasant Party, is being suggested as the logical person to form the Romanian regime which will follow Germany's expulsion from that country.

American officials interested in the Balkans declare that Dr. Maniu, who is credited with being stoutly pro-Allied, is the only Romanian leader who could share the trust of both the Romanian peasant and the United Nations.

It is admitted, however, that Dr. Maniu's enforced retirement from Romanian politics probably has put him somewhat out of touch with the practical political problems of his country. For this reason, persons suggest that he might find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to cope with the social and political explosions which are expected in Romania once the Germans are driven out.

So far as is known, Dr. Maniu is now living in Romania under close guard. Up to the present his personal safety has been guaranteed by his popularity with the country's peasant population, which has deterred the Government of Gen. Ion Antonescu from persecuting a man whose avowed interest in the welfare of the country's underprivileged masses would ordinarily make him a logical target for liquidation.

The significance of the Allied interest in Dr. Maniu comes from the fact that he is the first citizen of an Axis country to be singled out by the Allies as a possible ruler. No such interest has been shown in any Bulgarian, Hungarian, or Finn.

Acceptable to Moscow

Equally important is the belief here that Dr. Maniu would be acceptable to the Soviet Union. Although Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov assured the Romanian people at the time of the Red Army's crossing of the Prut River this spring that Romania would be free to choose its form of government, it is obvious that Moscow could not permit the formation of a regime hostile to Russia.

As a leader of the peasant masses and as a strong supporter of the anti-German Little Entente, Dr. Maniu is thought to be the type of person Moscow would welcome in Bucharest.

The largest cloud on the Maniu horizon today, so far as Washington is concerned, is the fact that the peasant leader has made no known attempt to turn the present difficulties of the Antonescu regime to his country's benefit.

It is admitted here that early in the spring at the time of the great Russian advance across Bessarabia it was hoped that Dr. Maniu would find some means of aiding the Allied cause. It is frankly admitted Dr. Maniu's silence was a disappointment, although it is conceded that German-Romanian police surveillance have made this impossible.

Change of Attitude

Another significant aspect of Dr. Maniu's favor with the Allies is the indication it gives of a change by these latter since World War I. At the end of that conflict Allied support, where possible, was given to the conservative upper-class elements in the defeated countries, rather than to more radical lower-class groups.

There is no indication yet whether this same policy of favoring the people as against their ruling classes will be applied to Hungary and Bulgaria. The State Department feels that no man of Dr. Maniu's stature has yet appeared in either of these two German satellites and that the task of finding a regime acceptable to the United Nations may be a more difficult job there.

Church Group Offers Race-Relation Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—An award for outstanding achievement in improving white-Negro relations in the United States will be offered by the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the American citizen whose work in the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been outstanding, it was announced by Dr. George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary of the Department.

The award, a $1,000 United States War Bond, will be conferred upon a man or woman, white or Negro, to be chosen by five judges to be announced later. Edward L. Bernays, counselor on public relations and donor of the award, is widely known for his interest in furthering interracial good will.

Nominations will be received until Oct. 15, 1944. The decision of the judges will be made public in December, 1944, and the award will be conferred some time in February of 1945 as a part of the observance of brotherhood month.

Americans See Drift To Peace in Reich

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Seven out of 10 Americans think that if the people of Germany had their say, they might surrender sooner if they were convinced the Allies would help them get their peacetime industries going again, the National Opinion Research Center reported.

The Center said 69 per cent of those interviewed thought the proposition would bring about a quicker surrender, 19 per cent believe the hope of Allied assistance would make no difference to the Germans, and 12 per cent were undecided.

A few Americans qualified their replies by comments such as "the older generation would, but the younger generation wants war."

U. S. Recognizes Ponce Guatemala Government

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, July 11 (AP)—The United States Government July 8 recognized Acting President Gen. Federico Ponce, and Ambassador Boaz Long visited the General in the National Palace.

General Ponce and two other generals formed a military junta after the resignation July 1 of Gen. Jorge Ubico and his Cabinet. Guatemalan political parties are awaiting General Ponce's decree calling for new elections. The decree is expected early this week.

Clearing the Road to La Haye

Associated Press

Soldier Helps Clear Way for Drive in Normandy

An American officer removes a mine from a culvert on the approaches to La Haye du Puits to help clear the way for an American drive in Normandy. On wall at right are mines already dug up..

Rome in Gala Mood Seems Far From War

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces In the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, July 3. Delayed—There's a loudspeaker furnishing "G. I. Jive" in the Colosseum between periodic lectures on that legacy of classic days in ancient Rome.

There are terse American military notices and slogans attached to the outside of its mighty arcaded walls. Within these walls Italian vendors are selling a wide and strange assortment of articles to American, British and French sight-seeing troops ambling or lolling around. All this symbolizes the general superficial scene in Rome today.

Behind it, things are being done to continue fundamental adjustments in the Italian social order following the overthrow of Mussolini's fascist administration. But the casual observer it not likely to be struck by these. If sufficiently casual, he is far more likely to be struck by a military vehicle taking Allied troops on a day's leave to view many historic sight of the Eternal City or by one of the bicycles on which thousands of Romans thread their way through the thronged and gaily beflagged streets.

Among the men, women, and children awheel there incidentally is a remarkable proportion of skilled exponents of the art of conveying two passengers on one bicycle—a male pilot on the saddle and a passenger, often feminine, on the crossbar between the saddlepillar and the handle bars. All of which helps to give the place something like a perpetual air of carnival.

Remote From War

Despite the traffic and endless streams of khaki-clad men and women eddying among well-dressed civilians in and out of shops and meandering along the highways, Rome now seems remote from the war. Relatively speaking, this is so. For since the Germans gave up the city on June 4, the battle line has moved more than 100 miles northward.

This fact goes a long way to explain why the Allied Military Government was able to work so speedily and smoothly as soon as it arrived and why the removal of administrative power from Fascists into the hands of non-Fascists has gone on with little disturbance to public routine. It was possible for the banks to open within a week of the Allied occupation, and from the moment they did so deposits considerably exceeded withdrawals.

Just as the Allies brought in vast sums of money in trucks behind the first occupation troops, so they brought in thousands of non-Fascist carabinieri for police duties, and large supplies of food.

Generally speaking, they have received notable co-operation from the Italians, who have declared themselves heartily glad to be rid of the Germans. The policy all along has been for the Allies to operate through Italian administrative channels whenever feasible. And though there naturally have been cases of friction, they have been notably infrequent.

For example, there was little difficulty in persuading "Patriot" groups to give up the arms they had been encouraged to carry or actually supplied with before the Fifth Army entered the Capital.

This was done in such a way that it did not imply loss of confidence in the people, some of whom had exposed themselves to danger in order to help the Allies against German rear-guard snipers and Fascists.

Italian civilians were very much in evidence on that unforgettable day when the population of Rome overwhelmed Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men with an exuberant welcome. But since then things have been regulated. The process has been facilitated by the fact that the Germans did not have time to do significant damage to the civilian setup before they departed, that the city itself was not the scene of actual fighting, and that Allied bombing was intended to be confined entirely to rail yards on the outskirts of the city.

In short, the Allies didn't have problems on their hands in Rome comparable to those confronting them on their entrance into Naples where their aircraft had caused so much destruction, where German demolition squads had done a great deal more damage, where the people as a whole were in the most deplorable circumstances, and the actual battle zone was moving only slowly away.

By comparison, the Rome proposition in this respect has been a picnic although involving a vast amount of hard work and advance planning and despite the fact that there were more delicate and more complicated political problems.

Behind a scene adorned with countless Italian flags, interspersed with the Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks indicating Allied centers in hotels and offices, the Rome of the present is challenging the Rome of the past for possession of the Italy of the future. The Fascist Regime has fallen as the columns of the buildings of ancient Rome fell. But they have been stood up again in the city. They now stand as a silent, symbolic warning as molders of the new Italy get to work among the many vested interests in an atmosphere of that cynicism which seems to the observer to be one of the most outstanding characteristics of wearied Italians at present.

The Romans were the first to acclaim modern totalitarian rule. They were the first to overthrow it. In this respect, as in its architectural features, Rome is a city of paradoxes through which the Vatican may be seen to be steering its way purposefully.

The Vatican's hand was extended immediately to the many war correspondents who passed through the Capital or are still there. They were shown the priceless artistic treasures of the city within the city, supplied with a steady flow of papal publicity material, invited to press conferences, and generally furnished with all that is necessary to convey Vatican ideas to the world.

Outside the walls of the Vatican, the representatives of six political parties, which can be described collectively as anticlerical, are starting in to work as a new government. Their publicity service is not so good. They have formed a common front against former Premier Pietro Badoglio. Only one of them is representing a Roman Catholic party and as political trends swing against the monarchy, the Vatican is confronted with new problems affecting its historic position in Roman, Italian, and world affairs.

Vatican Benefited

The Vatican benefited from its concordat with the Fascist regime, and what now appears to be a combined assault against that system and all it stands for raises the question of the relationship between the Church and the State.

In this formative period it is difficult to determine exactly how the claims of new interests and old ones are going to be reconciled, but there are signs of compromise which are not satisfactory to those who want a clean break. Compromise always leaves the possibility of a comeback—as in the case of the suspension of the King's present powers while his son and lineal successor takes office as Lieutenant General of the Realm, to whom personal allegiance has been sworn by a new Prime Minister, Ivanoe Bonomi, though not by other members of the new Cabinet.

Events are being followed not entirely without anxiety by the champions of a new democratic order, who feel that they have many strong opponents concealed among the silences in which former supporters of the Fascist order linger. At present, there is in process a separation of the wheat from the chaff. But this is difficult, since many persons have a plausible and often perfectly truthful reason for having supported the Fascist regime when their means of living depended on being party members in good standing.

Fascists Keep Quiet

Any persons who still favor Fascism, or for that matter are not sympathetic toward the Allies, naturally are keeping quiet in this transitional period. But nothing could be more misleading than to assume that they do not exist.

While they have gone underground, the opponents of Fascism and the vested interests have come to the surface. And since they naturally are voluble, it is easy to overestimate the extent by which they represent the general thought in Rome at present. Some of them are implacably ranged against the monarchy. But there are many who feel that this link with Italy's past ought to be preserved in one way or another.

Rome has all the characteristics of a great Capital and there is a sufficient number of persons working there with characteristics of extremism or strong convictions to preserve the general picture much as it was—except for the influx of sight-seeing troops who collectively can't be described as an unqualified asset to the amenities of any city.

Super-Bomb Sight Keeps RAF on 'Bead'

Recorded by CBS

London, July 11

The British Air Ministry disclosed that "the RAF has a special bomb sight which insures extremely accurate bombing even when a pilot takes evasive action," according to the London Radio.

The radiocast added: "This bomb sight—it's known as the Mark 14—is another triumph for our back-room boys. It has been in process for two years, but up to now has been a closely guarded secret. The first of the sights were delivered to the Pathfinder force in August, 1942. It's so accurate that it has been found particularly useful for precision attacks on targets in France when it was imperative that French lives should not be endangered any more than necessary."

Italy Wage Increase

ROME, July 10 (AP)—An order by Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Military Governor of Rome, increasing wages paid to civilians employed by Allied Armies has been rescinded by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy, it was learned.

Officials in the Rome area said Allied forces here now are paying civilians less than the German Army paid them—and below the scale fixed by the Fascist labor code at the time the Allies entered the Capital.

Germans paid the scale set by the Fascists last November. Truck drivers who received 135 lire daily from them are now getting 90 from the Allies. Laborers who got 77½ lire are now getting 65. The official exchange rate is 100 lire to the dollar.

Those favoring the increase said that, as there has been no material drop in the cost of living, imposition of the lower wage scale has resulted in extreme hardships for many.

The differences between the commands as to what the wages should be reflects the extremely chaotic monetary situation existing in Rome, and has resulted in sharp controversy in which one officer has asked to be relieved of his post.

He is Lieut. Col Thomas A. Lane, Washington, D. C., former labor leader and Department of Labor official, who now is chief labor officer of the Rome area. It was on his recommendation that General Johnson ordered the increases, which averaged about 15 per cent and would have brought the Allied scale about up to that paid formerly by the Germans.

When General Alexander's command set aside the order in favor of the lower scale established in southern Italy, Colonel Lane asked for a transfer, he said.

One argument put forth against increasing wages was that it would add to the already astronomic inflation in Italy, and drive prices still higher.

Chiang Kai-shek Grateful to U. S.

CHUNGKING, China, July 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek replying to President Roosevelt's message on July 7, on the eighth anniversary of China's war with Japan, said that "in view of the glorious achievements of the Allied forces in both the West and the East, we are sure the day is not far distant when China and other oppressed peoples will achieve their liberation."

He said China was "most grateful to America for her sympathy and assistance."

War Fronts in Pacific Ready for New Drives

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 8. Delayed.—While fighting in France, Russia, and Italy holds the spotlight of world interest, the Pacific war theaters are quietly but steadily building up strength for big-scale offensives against the Japanese.

It is amply clear to anyone who tours the Pacific war fronts that huge supply commitments in Europe are not creating any new supply problems in this area.

On the contrary, there are in many instances improvements which point more than ever to the fact that the European war, barring any unexpected large-scale reverses, will not hamper present plans to push decisive offensives aimed eventually at Tokyo.

Formation of the new Far East Air Force in Australia under the over-all command of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney is one of the most significant improvements in the fighting strength in the Southwest Pacific.

More Than Planes

Shifting of the veteran 13th Air Force from the Solomons to the MacArthur Command theater is not just an addition of a considerable number of planes and pilots.

This air force which this correspondent observed in operation for nearly a year is one of the most competent fighting air forces in the entire Pacific.

Composed of Navy, Army, and Marine pilots, working in close co-operation, they have not only mastered the technique of shooting down Zeros, but have established a precedent by shooting down at least six Japanese planes for each one of their own lost.

Their long and gruelling experience in close co-operation with ground troops on Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and Bougainville has taught them the technique and value of this type of aerial warfare.

They come to the Southwest Pacific theater with a long record of missions which ranges from strafing, heavy bombing, and rocket bombing of land objectives to all the complicated methods of attacking enemy shipping which ultimately drove the Japanese navy and merchant fleet from the South Pacific.

All Skilled Pilots

It is safe to say that the arrival of the 13th Air Force in this area is more valuable to General Kenney than would be the arrival of more than twice the number of new aircraft from the States with inexperienced "boot" pilots to fly them.

In the matter of heavy shipping European commitments will undoubtedly continue for some time to deprive the Pacific theaters of needed supplies.

But the military advances and consolidation of bases which have been stepped up in the past few months have considerably eased the shipping problem. Ships from the States which formerly were forced to put in and transship cargoes at bases far in rear of the front are now able to use primary unloading ports as far advanced as Hollandia.

Shipping Strain Eased

Not only has this speeded up the disbursement of cargoes and the turnaround of ships but it has eased the strain on small craft which formerly moved much of the cargo from rear bases to areas nearer the front.

At the same time the unexpectedly low expenditure of small invasion craft in the European invasion should have a favorable effect on the arrivals in this area of amphibious craft which at present constitute one of the biggest needs.

Thus despite the terrific needs of the European war the Pacific war theaters are still able to build for and plan major operations. Just where these offensives will be directed has already been indicated.

The general direction of the next move was clearly pointed out recently by the American Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, when he stated that the United States target would be the Japanese mainland, the Philippines, and the Netherlands Indies.

But Mr. Forrestal emphasized a point which is becoming daily more apparent to observers in the Pacific:

The present rate of successful advance is bringing the Japanese inner Empire bases within range with a speed which is causing the enemy considerable alarm.

And it is not entirely beyond the realm of possibility that even Tokyo itself will be under direct attack before the Allies reach Berlin.

Sicilian Harvest Concerns Italy

SALERNO, Italy, July 11 (AP)—Fausto Gullo, Agriculture Minister, has expressed concern over the harvest in Sicily where, he said, agents of Sicilian Separatists are telling farmers to consume the wheat themselves and not send it to Italy.

He warned that the Italian Government and the Allies would take strong measures against violations of the harvest laws.

This year's harvest is one of the most important concerns of the Italian Government, and Granaii del Popolo (granaries of the people) have been set up to take care of it. They consist of local committees, representing all agricultural classes and presided over by the Mayor.

Ex-Liner President Grant Wrecked on Pacific Reef

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—The former around-the-world liner President Grant has been lost on a submerged reef in the Pacific, with no fatalities. The War Shipping Administration said the 13,050-ton vessel grounded only 10 miles from its undisclosed destination.

The merchant marine crew arrived in San Francisco July 8 after aiding salvage of the ship's supplies and equipment. For 100 days the crew labored to work the President Grant free, and was on the verge of success when a great wave struck her broadside, cracking her in two.

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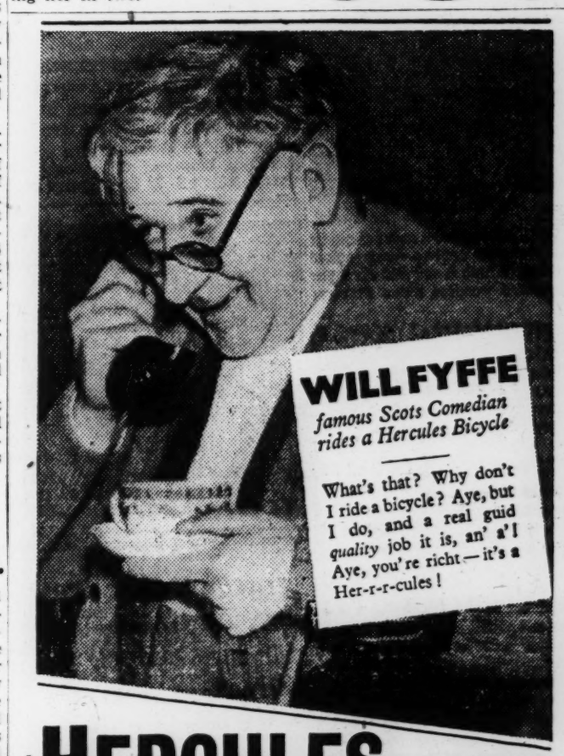
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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

New Look to Clothes Shown In Preview of Fall Styles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

First showings of 1944 Fall collections reflect the swift forward swing of liberation. Clothes are not "frothy" free. They are frankly sane. Restraint is evident. Restraint, however, not of caution, but of wisdom, richly mellowed through experience. New York designers give us fall and winter clothes with a lovely look about them.

What's new? No drastic change in silhouette. We still have to win the war. But there are decidedly new looks to clothes, indications that with the first slip of the leash, a definite change will crystalize. Perhaps the ballerina-length "after five" dress drifts as a straw in the wind. Several top designers give this directive, with its graceful simplicity, low-back swing, and possibility of high lighting pretty feet. It is done in gleaming satins, one a stiff black satin jacquard worn over a spangled net petticoat for contrast—a petticoat that would have inspired the ballet-conscious eye of a Degas. This design, shown in the collection of Samuel Kass, may be worn for less formal occasions without the under petticoat, becoming then an urbane dinner dress with high-necked, tight-fitting bodice fastened with jet buttons, and long snug sleeves.

Some Short Models

While some collections have increased the number of their long dinner and evening gowns, Nettie Rosenstein still leans to the short version—and most expertly does she handle it. Her "Sarajevo" jacket dress is striking with its brilliant red wool bolero embroidered in the best Serbian tradition in jet beads, black braid and embroidery. With this is carried a flat purse of red wool similarly decorated.

This designer contributes newness to the fall fashion picture all along the line, particularly along the neckline. An ascot, instead of flapping aimlessly or being tucked into a vest, buttons neatly down the front buttons of its blouse, and disappears into the belt. Another formal high neckline is achieved in a green crepe blouse where folds of the crepe are drawn up from the front of the blouse, crossed in a surplice effect beneath the chin, and fastened at the back of the neck behind the accommodating chignon with hooks and eyes.

Gold Key the Climax

An extremely wide effect is achieved in a bat-like black evening gown where black belting, always slightly stiff, seems to give the dress wings, and manages at the same time to heighten the ivory whiteness of a beautiful neck.

The smart Rosenstein jewel motif for the season seems to be climaxed in a large gold key wearing a flashing rhinestone fleur-de-lis in its head. Placed strategically on hats, lapels, shoulders, pockets and sometimes in pairs like an old-fashioned chatelaine on the belt of costumes.

Wide shoulders are features of all top design collections, each designer achieving the effect in his own peculiar way. In the Ben Reig collection where Omar Kiam's experienced hand gives direction to the line, great dignity and a flowing grace are effected through an extended shoulder pad over which the short sleeve falls.

This house stresses and handles draped gowns with finesse, whether they be narrow with dashes of jabot frills on the skirts, or bouffant types. The drape is manifestly part of the silhouette, never an afterthought. When glitter is used, it is unerringly with defined purpose, generally accenting the simplicity of excellent line. A modern Egyptian look appears in a short black crepe dinner dress where diamond design paillettes in copper tones give a diagonal line to the skirt and decor to the short sleeves. This house likes the high mandarin neckline, often frosting it with bugle beads and rhinestones.

In the group of suits shown, frequent use was made of delightful little separate capes — some squared off at the elbow, others waist length—never flaring enough to tempt a wanton breeze, but close clipped and fur-lined. A two-piece ginger brown wool suit—"ginger" is one of the important fall colors—has its separate cape discreetly lined with black broadtail, the blouse of tailored black moire.

McCardell Spells Jumpers

Jumpers are notable in many of these New York designer collections. Claire McCardell does them in every imaginable way, from wrap-arounds to formals. A two-piece black wool jersey with wide shoulders, no sleeve except the wide effect of the shoulder, has front fullness in the skirt, and its bodice tightly drawn to both sides with horizontal fullness which fastens under the arms with shoe buttons. She utilizes double color combinations in many instances.

Clarepotter also combines a number of colors, and fabrics as well, in a single costume. In a two-piece black crepe dress inserts of blue, green and red band the bodice horizontally, while in a long dinner dress effective use is made of emerald, fuchsia, vermilion and black vertical stripes alternating in the sweeping skirt—the bodice made of the color of your choice, picking up a single color from the skirt. A typical Clarepotter design comes in a formal dinner dress in petunia crepe, buttoned, throat to hem, with small jet buttons.

The Directoire silhouette with its high-waisted look, and the scarf of that era; the "Diplomat" suit with its coat cut after a man's morning coat and giving a fitted, longer line look; the belted, full-fronted trench coat ending just above the knee with a Russian flavor about it; the coachman's great coat (with the Chesterfield nowhere on the horizon); the dolman sleeve—not too deep cut—sponsored by Joe Copeland; the doublet top and "pourpoint" or short apron of the Renaissance cleverly adapted to today by Fox Brownie; Joseph Whitehead's extremely finished lounging clothes for informal and sophisticated occasions with a novel use of feathers, now a separate department of Fox Brownie; suspicions of a bustle and the pannier—these features mark the look of fall clothes in the year of liberation, 1944.

Ralph Royle

Interest achieved in line and color combinations marks these New York Dress Institute showings. Among the distinctive models for fall: (Above, left to right) Costume designed by Claire McCardell, the jacket of Stroock's fleece in pale chartreuse, slightly flared with black wool revers to match the skirt, and a plaid surah blouse with a bow neck, matching the lining of the jacket. Evening gown in navy changeable taffeta striped in shocking pink, made with side-saddle drapery, low V-neck and dropped shoulder sleeves. A large bow of taffeta nestles in the folds of the drapery just below the waistline in this Ben Reig design. Nutria brown suit from the New York house of Samuel Kass achieves the Directoire silhouette by means of a rounded V-shaped inset in the jacket, in horizontal contrast to the up-and-down pin striping of the rest of the suit. (Lower left) Maurice Rentner designs this fuchsia crepe dress with purple sleeves and neckline trim, fastened with jewel-studded buttons. Elongated teardrop pocket slits and pleated center skirt fullness are other features.

Service Brides Have Friend In Miss Gertrude Fagan

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In practically every one of our 48 states, there are now service brides who have happy memories of the serene loveliness which unexpectedly surrounded their recent weddings in New York City; memories they treasure, thanks to the unselfish efforts of staff members of Riverside Church.

Since 1942, more than 700 wartime brides have been married there, sometimes as many as 37 weddings taking place in one day. Riverside has met the need in New York for a non-denominational church large enough to accommodate the ever-increasing number of weddings of servicemen who wish to marry before going overseas. And Miss Gertrude Fagan, as Riverside's official wedding consultant, is the person chiefly responsible for everything going smoothly with all arrangements. She not only serves as "Emily Post" on decisions as to details but serves as mother and big sister to the bride.

When Uncle Sam removed regulations which forbade midshipmen to marry, Riverside's bridegrooms began to come not only from the numerous gigantic army and navy training centers situated near New York but frequently from among the 3,000 ensigns graduating every four months from the U. S. Midshipmen's School at near-by Columbia University.

Graduation day and wedding day are often one for an ensign; but bringing together "the time, the place and the girl" can be complicated. Destination orders are not received until just before graduation and many men have but a few hours' notice before embarkation. Sometimes it is impossible for them to get leave to meet their prospective brides when they arrive and they are concerned lest their girls "get lost" in New York or their weddings may have to be postponed because of unforeseen difficulties or legal delays. Out of these difficulties, Miss Fagan's present interesting job just grew.

Job Just Grew

To avoid confusion as to wedding hours and details, she added to her other duties at Riverside Church, the complete supervision of arrangements for this constantly-increasing list of service couples. Now hers is often an overtime job, for she can never tell in advance just how many weddings must be arranged for until final graduation orders have been received. Weeks ahead, a long list of tentative wedding requests poured in from among those members of the U. S. Midshipmen's School who were graduated from Columbia University on June 29, but there have been occasions when she has had as little as two hours notice.

There is very little in either war-wedding etiquette or bridal dilemmas with which Miss Fagan has not become familiar. Not only does she arrange for flowers, music, and minister and do occasional shopping for a bride (every bridegroom so far has managed to find time to buy the ring) but also she writes an advance letter of welcome to each girl. She tells her in detail of arrangements made for her wedding, and always includes a word of friendly understanding so that no bride need feel among complete strangers on her wedding day.

Church Women Help

On those days when many marriages take place, women members of Riverside Church act as hostesses or matrons of honor. The church's ministers too, whenever possible, extend kindly counsel to each couple; reminding them that homes which are being founded under today's difficult circumstances need to be firmly based on lasting, secure principles.

For the midshipmen, their own chaplain, Lieut. Commander C. Leslie Glenn, performs most ceremonies; and on occasion, the Jewish Naval chaplain, too, has used Riverside Chapel for the marriages of young couples of his faith. In every instance the church endeavors to surround its brides and bridegrooms with the same kindly interest they would have found in peacetime in their own home towns. There is no charge unless the guest list exceeds 25.

Hundreds of letters have come to Miss Fagan from faraway parents, happy to know that a son's or daughter's wedding is to be solemnized with beauty and loving thought.

Enthusiastic Welcome Greets De Gaulle on New York Visit

OTTAWA, July 11 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle arrived by plane this morning for a one-day visit to Ottawa, and was greeted at the airport by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, high Army, Navy, and Air Force officers and other members of the Federal Cabinet.

General de Gaulle received a guard of honor, and a unit of French air cadets.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—General Charles de Gaulle's visit to New York has apparently been a great success for the General and for the cause of France. Many thousands of New Yorkers—despite heat and humidity—crowded the streets and gave the French leader—wherever he appeared—a most cheerful greeting.

Police Chief Inspector John D. Connell estimated that 500,000 New Yorkers had come to see the famous Frenchman and that this had been one of the biggest and most enthusiastic receptions New York had ever given to a foreign dignitary.

General de Gaulle himself was visibly pleased by the enthusiasm of the American crowd. He returned most cordially the greetings of the people. During the numerous receptions he talked in friendly manner with the American and French personalities who were presented to him. He gave by no means the impression of being a "haughty and harsh personality" as he had been described by some observers.

Enthusiastic Acclaim

The General, who had arrived from Washington at the La Guardia Air Field in a huge transport plane, was accompanied by an official party, including Gen. Emile-Marie Bethouard, French Chief of Staff; Gaston Palowski, General de Gaulle's Chief of Civil Cabinet; Herve Alphand, French Financial Adviser, and by several other French personalities.

Received by New York Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, the French party was driven to City Hall, where the official reception was to take place. All along the route from the airport, the crowd was dense, and cries of "Vive de Gaulle" and Vive La France" were heard everywhere.

The acclaim became truly enthusiastic when the official cars reached City Hall Plaza, where a crowd estimated at more than 10,000 people awaited the General. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia rushed forward to shake hands with his distinguished guest and to welcome him to the city.

"New York City is happy to receive you, General de Gaulle," the Mayor declared, "because you are the symbol of free France today."

Speaks in English

To the surprise of many, the General answered in English without using his notes. He speaks this language fluently although with a strong accent. General de Gaulle praised what he called the "stupendous American war effort" thanks to which "victory again shines in the skies of France." He expressed his gratitude to the City of New York and to its Mayor. "How often have we received from the great City of New York encouragement, sympathy, and help during the long and difficult period through which we French have passed since the terrible days of June, 1940, in the service of our country, of democracy and of liberty. Today I have come here to tell you that New York was right."

The crowd cheered again when, accompanied by Mayor La Guardia, the French party drove away. The General went to Union Square to place a wreath at the statue of Lafayette, another French general who fought for freedom side by side with the Americans. The white ribbon of General de Gaulle's wreath was lettered "General de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic."

Host to Hundreds

It was also in his quality as "President of the French Provisional Government" that General de Gaulle was the host of approximately 1,500 American and French personalities at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Before receiving his guests, the General had visited the offices of French delegations in New York, of the "France Forever" organization where he was greeted by its President, Richard de Rochemont, and had briefly stopped at the Rockefeller Center observatory roof. The General's wish to see "Le Coney Island" could not be fulfilled as most of the city and of its surroundings were covered by the haze rising from the steaming city.

At the Waldorf-Astoria the guests were divided into three groups: the members of the press, the radio and the motion picture industry 150 strong, the distinguished American friends of France, numbering 300 and the French Colony of New York which numbered almost 1,500. It was among the French of New York that the General was most enthusiastically received with cheers "vive de Gaulle" and where he spoke some stimulating words to his faithful followers. Previously General de Gaulle had visited the other rooms where he talked friendly with many of his guests, complimenting many of the American personalities who were presented to him.

Leaves For Canada

After this brief reception, the General returned to his rooms to rest but he again appeared with Mayor La Guardia at the Lewisohn Stadium where he was cheered by a crowd of 20,000 who attended the Marion Anderson concert.

General de Gaulle took off from La Guardia Field at 8:14 a. m., E. W. T., today for Canada, where he will be the guest of the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, and of Princess Alice at Government House in Ottawa. General de Gaulle will be introduced at Parliament Hill by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and will speak to the members of the Parliament and to the general public assembled there. He is expected to have also a political talk with the Canadian Prime Minister.

U. S. Urged to Protect Vets From Union Seniority Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Problems involving an equitable adjustment of the issue between the returning veteran and the man who holds his former job and insists upon his seniority right as a member of a labor union must be faced now by educators and other responsible citizens, according to Dr. Hamden L. Forkner of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Discussing the occupational and educational needs of men in the armed services, Dr. Forkner made a strong plea for the rights of returning veterans at a talk before the summer conference at Horace Mann Auditorium yesterday.

"It would certainly seem that the soldier or sailor who has risked his life in the field of battle and has forgone the large financial returns which labor has received during this period should have preference over any seniority rights which organized labor might claim for itself," he declared.

Labor Objections Seen

Despite provisions of the Selective Service Act, he held, "it is likely that organized labor will strenuously object to having the returning veteran replace union members who have seniority rights to their jobs.

"If this matter is not handled in an equitable manner and if the returning veteran is sidetracked, we can be certain that the veterans' attitude toward labor will be anything but favorable and may even lead to some serious conflicts," Dr. Forkner declared.

At the present time, about 100,000 men a month are being demobilized from the armed forces, he estimated. While many are finding immediate employment in war industries, others are being discharged because of physical disabilities ranging from 10 per cent disability to almost total disability to carry out former occupations.

Education for Veterans

An estimated 7 per cent of those now in service will want to return to full-time education and an estimated 80 per cent to some kind of education provided Government aid is available, he added.

"We can be certain that the non-high-school graduate is not going to return to high-school classes along with immature boys and girls," he warned. "We can be certain that the boy who dropped out of college is not going to want to return to the dawdling type of education which the college provided before he went to war.

"Army experiences, industrial experiences, and greater maturity are going to cause him to demand a type of education that is practical, stripped of its verbiage, and that leads definitely to some organizational adjustment upon its completion."

Dr. Forkner proposed that colleges and universities set up college-preparatory departments for the veteran who had not finished high school before entering service. Some college work for "encouragement" might be given him and the opportunity to be with those of his own age, he added.

Byrnes to Seek Compromise On Dispute on Reconversion

Continued from Page 1

at the moment, has not been in a position personally to direct the issuance of his orders. The WPB Chairman, however, is expected shortly to reply to the critical letter from the joint chiefs-of-staff denying that his four orders that would permit initial reconversion steps now would interfere with war production or the war effort.

The heads of the armed services have several times of late pointed to lags in war production and suggested that the home front's concern and interest in getting into civilian production was harmful to the war effort.

War Production Board sources admit that quotas in some war items have not been met, but insist that Mr. Nelson's orders could not have prevented that nor would they have affected them.

There are reports that some time this week Mr. Byrnes will see War, Navy, Manpower and WPB chiefs at his White House office in an attempt to iron out this row before it reaches the President. Should Mr. Byrnes not be able to get the parties to the dispute together, Mr. Roosevelt would then be forced to decide the issues.

Berries in Season—Have You Tried Blueberry Grunt?

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have always liked to pick blueberries.

As far back as I can remember, I would take my little tin cup and trudge up the pasture lane back of great-aunt Julia's old farmhouse. I didn't always return with it filled, however! Sometimes I would eat all I had gathered; sometimes I stubbed my toe on the way home, and the cup and its contents rolled merrily down the hill ahead of me! More often, though, after picking awhile, I would succumb to the enticing sights, scents and sounds abounding in a sunny mountain pasture in late summer.

Even today I am thus lured from the task in hand. I stroll over to see if that patch of lively green by the crumbling wall is really maidenhair; or meander down to find out whether there are any apples on the old sheep-nose tree by the pasture bars. Perhaps I just sit on a rock enjoying the pungent fragrance of sweet fern and pennyroyal, while the liquid notes of a veery ring out from the wood across the brook. But in spite of these diversions, I usually reach home with a full pail.

More than ever this year, we who live in the country must make the most of this super-delicious fruit to be had for the taking—since blueberry pastures aren't rationed. Remembering that it is our duty to conserve as much food as possible, many of our berries will go into cans, of course. We always use the open-kettle method for canning blueberries, for less work is involved, and they keep perfectly. Look over the berries, wash carefully and put into a large enamel kettle with just enough water to get them started. Bring to a boil, and while still bubbling, fill hot, sterilized jars and seal at once. Sugar isn't necessary; it can be added when the berries are used later.

Blueberry Grunt

2 cups blueberries
1 cup water
½ cup sugar
1½ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup milk

Cook berries in the water and when soft add sugar and cook five minutes longer. Sift dry ingredients into a bowl and work in the butter (a substitute may be used) with a pastry blender. Add milk to make a soft dough. Grease a can or a mold with a tightly fitting cover and place in a kettle of boiling water which should come to within one inch of the top of the can. Steam for one hour, keeping the water constantly at boiling point. Serve with cream or:

Blueberry Sauce

1 cup sugar
¼ cup soft butter or substitute
1 egg white
1 cup mashed blueberries

Cream butter and sugar, add egg white beaten to a froth, and when well blended, stir in mashed berries.

Deep Dish Blueberry Tart

For this you can use either a simple piecrust or a rich baking-powder dough. Fill a baking dish with the berries, adding sugar to taste and a pinch of salt. Dredge lightly with flour (we like a shake or two of cinnamon, also) and dot with bits of butter. Cover with a somewhat thicker crust than for a pie and bake in a hot oven (425) for about 15 minutes, then reduce to 350 and bake for about 25 minutes longer. The time will depend somewhat, of course, on the size of the baking dish. Serve cool, but not cold, with cream. We often make this in the winter, using canned berries.

Blueberry Slump

2 cups blueberries
1 cup flour, sifted
½ cup water
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk, approximately

Wash berries, add sugar and water and stew gently until soft. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add milk, stirring rapidly to make a dumpling dough that will drop from the end of a spoon. Drop into the sauce which should be boiling at this time. Cook ten minutes with the cover off and ten minutes with it on. Serve warm with plain cream.

Blueberry Jam

4½ cups blueberries
1 lemon, juice and grated rind
1 cup liquid pectin
7 cups sugar.

Crush the berries, add lemon juice, rind and sugar. Let come to a boil and boil hard for two minutes. Remove from heat and stir in pectin. Skim and stir for five minutes. Pour into glasses and when cold, seal with paraffin. Yield: about six glasses.

Of course you will use some of the berries from those brimming pails for the perennial favorites — muffins, pies, puddings and such. Here are a few favorite recipes from our farm kitchens:

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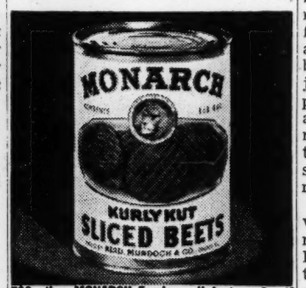

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Roosevelt: 'I'll Accept Nomination'

Continued from Page 1

which he said he drafted hurriedly last night, that his campaign this fall would not be partisan or political in the usual sense. There was every indication in his words and in his manner that only the conduct of the war and the construction of a peace-minded postwar world would be his motives in seeking a fourth term in the White House.

Will Wallace Withdraw?

By this advance announcement of his intention to accept the presidential nomination President Roosevelt abandoned the only means he had of forcing the Democratic convention to accept Henry A. Wallace as Vice-Presidential candidate and running mate.

Four years ago by withholding his acceptance until convention time the President won the convention's support of Mr. Wallace. Now he can only hope the convention will take Mr. Wallace—if that is his hope.

Just before the conference broke up a correspondent tried to query him on his position on Mr. Wallace, but the President broke in and with the air of you've got enough news for one day told the reporter to get going.

It is expected here that Vice-President Wallace will say something in the next day or two that would make his position clear. If he should withdraw from the race it would leave the field wide open for a dozen or more dark horses.

De Gaulle

Continued from Page 1

mitted to issue national currency for the liberated areas.

In further explanation of General Eisenhower's powers, the President stated that even though an area had been turned over to civil control under French Committee rule, the General would be able to reject or replace a Committee appointee if he felt that the man was undesirable from the point of view of military operations.

Many persons at the President's press conference seemed to accept the view that this latest development means that the United States has retreated from its position of refusing to recognize the power or validity of General de Gaulle's self-styled "Provisional French Government."

They say that while Washington still refuses to go the whole way and baptize the French Committee as the de jure provisional government, the present action amounts to the same thing and that there is little wonder that General de Gaulle is returning to France satisfied with the result of his trip.

Army Makes Tires

A recently converted Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, small arms plant at Cumberland, Md., is now producing several thousand all-synthetic rubber tires a day.

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Air Base of the Seas

Associated Press

New Carrier Floated at Dry Dock

The United States aircraft carrier Randolph of the Essex class enters the water at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. yard at Newport News, Va., where it was built. It was sponsored on June 28 by Mrs. Guy M. Gillette, wife of the Senator from Iowa.

Roosevelt's Letter on Fourth-Term Draft

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to the Democratic National Chairman, Robert E. Hannegan, announcing he will accept a fourth term if nominated by the Democratic National Convention:

Dear Mr. Hannegan:

You have written me that in accordance with the records a majority of the delegates have been directed to vote for my renomination for the office of President, and I feel that I owe to you, in candor, a simple statement of my position.

If the convention should carry this out, and nominate me for the Presidency, I shall accept. If the people elect me, I will serve.

Every one of our sons serving in this war has officers from whom he takes his orders. Such officers have superior officers. The President is the Commander in Chief, and he, too, has his superior officer—the people of the United States.

I would accept and serve, but I would not run, in the usual partisan, political sense. But if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line.

Human Rights Supported

At the same time, I think I have a right to say to you and to the delegates to the coming convention something which is personal—purely personal.

For myself, I do not want to run. By next spring, I shall have been President and Commander in chief of the armed forces for 12 years—three times elected by the people of this country under the American constitutional system.

From the personal point of view, I believe that our economic system is on a sounder, more human basis than it was at the time of my first inauguration.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that I have thought only of the good of the American people. My principal objective, as you know, has been the protection of the rights and privileges and fortunes of what has been so well called the average of American citizens.

Call From People

After many years of public service, therefore, my personal thoughts have turned to the day when I could return to civil life. All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's Chief Executive.

Such would be my choice. But we of this generation chance to live in a day and hour when our nation has been attacked, and when its future existence and the future existence of our chosen method of government are at stake.

To win this war wholeheartedly, unequivocally and as quickly as we can is our task of the first importance. To win this war in such a way that there be no further world wars in the foreseeable future is our second objective. To provide occupations, and to provide a decent standard of living for our men in the armed forces after the war, and for all Americans, are the final objectives.

Therefore, reluctantly, but as a good soldier, I repeat that I will accept and serve in this office, so I am so ordered by the Commander in Chief of us all—the sovereign people of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hannegan's Letter

The letter written to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Hannegan, dated July 10, read.

July 10, 1944

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, it is my duty on behalf of the Committee to present for its consideration a temporary roll of the delegates for the National Convention, which will convene in Chicago on July 19, 1944.

The National Committee has received from the state officials of the Democratic Party certification of the action of the state conventions, and the primaries in those states, which select delegates in that manner.

Based upon these official certifications to the National Committee, I desire to report to you that more than a clear majority of the delegates to the National Convention are legally bound by the action of their constituents to cast their ballots for your nomination as President of the United States. This action in the several States is a reflection of the wishes of the vast majority of the American people that you continue as President in this crucial period in the nation's history.

I feel, therefore, Mr. President, that it is my duty as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to report to you the fact that the National Convention will during its deliberations in Chicago tender to you the nomination of the Party, as it is solemn belief of the rank and file of Democrats, as well as many other Americans, that the nation and the world need the continuation of your leadership.

In view of the foregoing, I would respectfully request that you send to the convention or otherwise convey to the people of the United States an expression that you will again respond to the call of the Party and the people. I am confident that the people recognize the tremendous burdens of your office, but I am equally confident that they are determined that you must continue until the war is won and a firm basis for abiding peace among men is established.

Respectfully,
Robert E. Hannegan

Little Surprise Occasioned By Roosevelt's Acceptance

By the Associated Press

Wendell L. Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate for President against Mr. Roosevelt in 1940, asked: "Is that news?" when told President Roosevelt had said he would accept the renomination.

In Albany, N. Y., Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, made no comment on Mr. Roosevelt's statement.

James A. Farley, formerly Democratic National Chairman, who opposed a third term for President Roosevelt and is known to be opposed to a fourth, also declined to comment.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York: "I am very happy to hear it, but frankly I cannot pretend to be surprised and that goes for the nomination, too."

Paul E. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo, N. Y., newly elected New York State Democratic Chairman: "That is very good news to this country."

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany: "I expected he would accept the nomination and I am gratified that it now seems assured he will. I believe also the President will be re-elected."

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California: "Did he say anything about the fifth term? Or possibly the sixth?"

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Gtrment Workers: "President Roosevelt's acceptance will cause no surprise to the trade-union world. It will meet with the overwhelming approval of the 300,000 members of our organization. . . . It seems quite safe to say that Mr. Roosevelt will be re-elected to the White House."

Eugene T. Connolly, Secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party: "The American Labor Party in New York welcomes the President's decision."

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida: "The Nation expected this of the President and it will approve his decision."

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio: "It is not unexpected and does not change the plans of the Republican Party. His continuance in office is not essential to winning the war. It would be won even though he were to cease to be President tomorrow."

Flying Bombs Raise Question Of Weapons of the Future

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11 — Flying bombs which have continued to hit Southern England and the London area have opened up a new range of discussion in future developments in the weapons of war.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared yesterday that the flying bomb in its present stage was not a very effective weapon, except for attacks on sprawling metropolitan areas like London.

The Supreme Allied commander expressed the belief that there was little prospect of the weapon improving in efficiency within the reasonable future.

General Eisenhower conceded that no one was taking lightly the experience which London and Southern England are undergoing.

Effective Defense Sought

"The bomb is one of those things on which the military man must keep quiet for the moment," the General said, "but that doesn't mean I am not sympathetic to the people who are having to suffer from them.

"I am just as concerned as anybody else about finding ways and means of getting them down and preventing them from becoming more serious."

General Eisenhower said the Allies have been successful in keeping the weapons down, to a certain extent. Experts still must evolve something more effective than the defense measures now in use, he said.

"From the Germans' point of view, the flying bomb gives him a cheap air force," the Commander said, "even his bomber attacks are wild. They jettison bombs all the way from Land's End to Dover. The flying bomb is just as effective—and cheaper."

Meanwhile German radio commentators like William Joyce are repeating incessantly that their new weapon V-1 (Vergeltungswaffe-Eins) will render Allied air forces obsolete.

Argument for Future

"Germany's inventive genius" if uncountered and seemingly coming into its own at this late stage of war might well be one of the strongest arguments used on gullible Germans in future.

They would be told that the Germans next time would start right in with an entirely new means of warfare.

This line of argument suggests that far more of the world than just London is involved in this battle against flying bombs already operating and rocket guns whose as yet unused sites are being pounded by British and American bombers.

Curfew for Horses Set at 10 P. M.

RIVER EDGE, N. J., July 11 (AP)—"Substitution of horses for motor vehicles, due to rationing, has led to this predicament," an unprecedented local ordinance states, establishing a 10 p. m. curfew for horses within the borough and requiring them to be registered as are automobiles.

Mayor Martin J. Ferber said that as far as he knew, the ordinance, subjecting horses to all municipal traffic regulations, was without precedent in the state.

'It's News to Me,' Says Mrs. Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Dayton, Ohio, July 11

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today her husband's decision to accept a fourth term was all news to her.

The first she knew of it, the President's wife said, was when reporters approached her during a luncheon at Wright Field.

"The President doesn't discuss these things with me," she added. "Many people think that he does, but most often the first I know of some decision is when I see it in the papers."

Mrs. Roosevelt stopped here en route to Yellow Springs, Ohio, to speak at Antioch College's Institute on Peace tonight.

How Press Got News Of Acceptance

Continued from Page 1

closed them. Was the statement about the fourth term? asked palpitating correspondents. It was, said the President.

President Little Coy

Mr. Roosevelt does not often look self-conscious but he did so in this instance. There was something in his look of the maiden who has at last decided to stop being coy and to plump right out with a decsive "yes" to her long put-off lover. His enjoyment of dramatic effect, however, got the better of him to the extent that he lingered long over the preliminary letter of Democratic National Chairman Hannegan, which he read textually. Mr. Hannegan explained that votes to nominate Roosevelt were already sufficient.

When Mr. Roosevelt came to his own letter in reply, he paused, broke off, and reached for a cigarette. "Unfortunately—not a Murad," he murmured nonchalantly,—a reference which will tell advertisement readers of a decade ago that Mr. Roosevelt regarded the occasion as one calling for particular aplomb.

When Mr. Roosevelt came to his own letter in reply, he paused.

Reporters listened only for three words. They came half way through his reply to Mr. Hannegan, "I shall accept."

Mr. Roosevelt read in a quiet, restrained, conscientiously subdued manner. There was no gagging in his comment about his desire to serve the soldiers. His voice instead was low and level and rather matter of fact.

The man who thus announced his historic fourth-term determination was a changed figure from the candidate who first ran 12 years ago, in 1932. That was a brash young, vigorous, inexperienced, tremendously magnetic figure whom the nation hardly new but who swept all before him. Mr. Roosevelt's face today wore many lines it did not have then. His hair is gray and there is less of it. His face has many a deep line of turbulent office holding.

Even after his long vacation, much of the rosy flush of the early days is gone from his cheeks. Growing older with the President has been his official family and Cabinet. Yet the early Roosevelt ebullience and optimism are still there. It was there at the end of his reading today when he told reporters, with a grin, "go out quietly."

A final importunate reporter wanted to know where this left Vice-President Wallace, and their talks yesterday.

"We talked about China," cried the President with mock anger—"now get out!"

In fact the journalistic crowd went out— stampeding like a football center-rush through crowds of secretaries.

Mr. Roosevelt turned back grinning to Admiral King, "Pa" Watson, "Steve" Early and a dozen of his other friends. The die was cast.

Use From Ships?

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, July 11—Quoting reports emanating from Berlin, the German-controlled Budapest-Radio has been suggesting that Hitler's flying bomb or some other new weapon can be launched from naval craft at sea.

In a broadcast to North America last night, the Budapest Radio said that beyond the first German weapon of retaliation, the Hungarian papers now mention the use of a further German secret weapon. This weapon, which according to German reports is called Cathetic Instrument A, according to other reports, V-21's employed by the German Navy.

"Its result," said the enemy broadcast," is already the sinking of one cruiser and one destroyer . . . furthermore, 10 British supply ships were destroyed by an unknown projectile of the German Navy used by them in the manner of a torpedo."

Montgomery Praises Troops For Heroic Gains in Normandy

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—In a broadcast to his troops in Normandy, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery said:

"A great deal has happened since my last message to you on June 10, one month ago.

"The battle in Normandy has been fierce and hard since then and much has been achieved.

"Our gains have been definite and concrete and we have held everything we have gained, despite desperate efforts of the enemy to push us back into the sea, on the west flank, Cherbourg; on the east flank, Caen; and much territory in between—and all the time a tremendous struggle with a skillful enemy whose good fighting qualities and tenacity in battle cannot but attract our admiration.

"The pace has been hot and it was clear that someone would have to give ground sooner or later.

"It was equally clear that the Allied soldiers would see the thing through to the end and would never give up, and so the Germans have been forced to give ground, which was very right and proper.

"Today, Allied armies fighting in Normandy have good ground for solid satisfaction.

"We have taken 54,000 prisoners.

"We have given the enemy forces a tremendous pounding and we know from prisoners what great losses they have suffered.

"We have enlarged and extended our lodgement area and in that area we are very firm and secure and we are developing our offensive operations in accordance with our plan.

"And so to every Allied soldier in Normandy, I say: 'Well done! well done, indeed!' You have performed a great task in a manner which is fully in keeping with the great traditions of the fighting stock from which we all came. And your families and friends in the homeland may be very proud of their menfolk serving overseas.

"It is the earnest desire of every Allied soldier in Normandy to finish this business off as quickly as possible and to throw his full weight and do his duty until it is well finished off.

"That we all must do.

"Good luck to each one of you."

Aircraft Guns From Army

The Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, must provide the guns, cannon and bombs for new United States aircraft that are rolling off production lines faster than one every five mintes.

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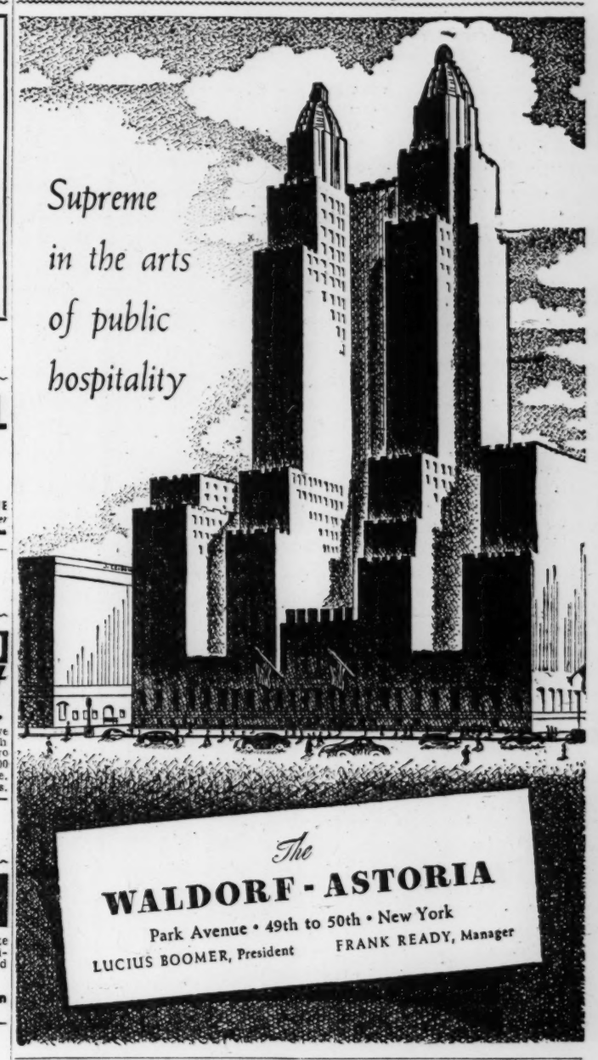

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Divine Bounty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE teaches that divine help is always available. There are many incidents recorded showing the power of Truth to feed and sustain. In the wilderness the children of Israel were fed; quail and manna were provided. Elijah was fed by the ravens. Later Elijah proved the reality of divine sustenance in the incident of the barrel of meal which did not waste and the cruse of oil which did not fail (see I Kings 17). Elisha, in turn, proved the unlimited, ever-present nature of good by feeding one hundred men when only a small amount of food was on hand (II Kings 4:42-44). Christ Jesus proved that supply is unlimited and ever present by feeding on one occasion over five thousand people, and on another over four thousand people, when apparently only a few loaves and small fishes were on hand. The same spiritual law which operated to care for these people in Bible times can be used today.

Christian Science explains that it is the turning away from material evidence to the facts of spiritual being which brings God's law into operation in our experience. An understanding of this Science enables us to turn from the material sense of things and discern spiritual reality. The Bible teaches in the first chapter of Genesis that God made all and pronounced His work good. Therefore, we need spiritually to discern this good universe of God's creating instead of accepting a material world wherein there is lack and limitation.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 135): "There is to-day danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?" In the same volume she writes (p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

A man turned to Christian Science for help in seeking employment. He also needed to prove that supply was present for him and his family to live on, and to pay off some indebtedness. He was told that because God is everywhere, lack is nowhere, and that he need only understand the ever-presence of good in order to meet his obligations. He was receptive to the truth and willing to be guided by it. He called upon a business concern and asked for a position. He was told that none was available, but that they had some surplus merchandise on hand and if he sold it he would receive a commission. Instantly the man thought of someone who might need it. He asked permission to use the telephone, and was able to sell the merchandise. The commission he received from this transaction enabled him to pay off his indebtedness and he had a considerable sum left. Shortly after this he secured a good position.

* * *

The Apostle Paul, understanding that supply is ever present, said, "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory" (Philippians 4:19). As we study the accounts in the Bible which show God's loving providence, we gain the assurance that God supplies everything needed by His children. As we take time daily to realize the fact of God's unchanging goodness, we begin to see that God's universe is a spiritual universe—a perfect universe.

When the Master told his disciples to give the multitudes food, the disciples, who were considering the situation from a material, limited viewpoint, and thinking of the many people to be fed with the few loaves and fishes, said (John 6:9), "What are they among so many?" But Jesus looked up to heaven and gave thanks. He saw not the limited supply of food which the disciples saw, but God's universe, wherein there is unlimited good. We, too, can look up and glimpse the realm of reality, instead of a discordant, limited world. We, too, can turn, as the great Way-shower did, to the glorious fact that good is ever present, ever available, inexhaustible, unlimited. We can see instead of a world wherein many are in need of the necessities of existence the real universe, where all partake of divine Love's bounty and are clothed and fed by God, divine Love. There is nothing that can limit this omnipotent Love, which cares and provides for its entire creation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer—for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing—can be a scientific as well as a religious experience, and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA PERSPECTIVE": *A Painting by Antoine Watteau*

ANTOINE WATTEAU (1684-1721) was a Fleming by birth. As an artist, he was more French than natives of France. His career was brief, but his brush productive. No painter recorded so graphically the fashion and elegance, the finesses and mannerisms of the privileged in France.

Watteau's pictures and drawings seem to express the atmosphere of the generation or two that followed him. He was averse to the pretentiousness of Louis XIV and he anticipated Louis XV in delicacy of treatment, in the light touch, and graceful refinements. His subjects were generally elegant ladies and gallants, enjoying carefree pastimes in the country. These *fêtes champêtres* were the occasion for music-making, for reciting verse, for jocular exchange and flirtation. The picnickers were always modishly dressed and studiously mannered.

There is something theatrical in the picturesque scenery that has been "landscaped," embellished, and altered by the design of man. But Watteau was not mannered or artificial in handling his craft. He was a superb draftsman—he preferred drawing to painting—and he made quantities of preparatory sketches. Had he lived a century or more later, he would have used the same deft touch to portray people of another class in a different occupation. There seems to be an affinity between Degas and Watteau. Degas was by birth a man of rank, who could, if he would, associate with the rich and put them into his pictures. But an artist is held firmly within the framework of his epoch. He is not a detached onlooker, reporting objectively what he sees. In some way, he is influenced by contemporary taste, etiquette, and belief. If shallowness typifies the era, he is in a sense subject to it.

DOROTHY ADLOW

La Libéralité divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE enseigne que le secours divin est toujours accessible. Elle rapporte bien des faits montrant que la Vérité nourrit et soutient l'homme. Au désert, les enfants d'Israël reçurent ce qu'il leur fallait; ils trouvèrent des cailles et de la manne. Élie fut nourri par les corbeaux. Plus tard, il prouva la réalité de la sustentation divine, car chez la veuve qui lui donnait asile, la farine ne s'épuisa point dans le vase de terre et l'huile ne manqua pas dans la cruche (voir I Rois 17). Élisée à son tour démontra la nature du bien, illimitée, toujours présente, lorsque des vivres en faible quantité lui suffirent pour faire donner à cent hommes un ample repas (II Rois 4:42-44). Jésus le Christ prouva que les ressources sont sans limites, omniprésentes: en une certaine occasion, il nourrit cinq mille hommes, en une autre quatre mille, alors qu'apparemment l'on ne disposait que de quelques pains et de deux ou trois petits poissons. La loi spirituelle dont l'action s'exerça jadis en faveur de maints personnages bibliques est encore efficace, et l'on peut y avoir recours.

La Science Chrétienne explique que pour voir dans notre carrière l'opération de la loi divine, il faut nous détourner du témoignage matériel et saisir les faits de l'être spirituel. Comprenant cette Science, nous pouvons abandonner le sens matériel des choses et reconnaître la réalité spirituelle. Au premier chapitre de la Genèse, la Bible enseigne que Dieu créa toutes choses et vit que Son œuvre était parfaite. Il nous faut donc discerner spirituellement ce bon univers créé par Dieu, et non pas accepter le concept d'un monde matériel où régneraient les limitations et la pénurie.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 135), Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Il y a danger aujourd'hui de renouveler l'offense des Juifs en limitant le Saint d'Israël et en demandant: 'Dieu pourrait-Il dresser une table dans le désert?' Qu'est-ce qui est impossible à Dieu?" A la page 494 du même livre, elle dit en outre: "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours. Il n'est pas bon de se figurer que Jésus démontra le pouvoir divin de guérir seulement pour une certaine élite ou pour une période de temps limité, puisque à toute heure l'Amour divin dispense tout bien à l'humanité entière."

Un homme qui cherchait du travail eut recours à la Science Chrétienne. Il lui fallait aussi prouver que les ressources sont présentes, que sa famille et lui-même ne manqueraient de rien et pourraient payer une certaine dette. On lui dit que Dieu étant partout, la pénurie doit n'être nulle part; que si lui-même comprenait la présence perpétuelle du bien, il pourrait faire face à ses obligations. Il se montra réceptif, prêt à se laisser conduire par la vérité. Il se présenta chez des commerçants pour voir s'il y avait une place vacante. On lui dit que non, mais que la firme avait un excédent de marchandises, et qu'il toucherait une commission s'il parvenait à les vendre. Immédiatement, il pensa à l'une de ses connaissances qui peut-être cherchait ce genre d'articles. Il demanda la permission de lui téléphoner séance tenante, et la vente se fit. La commission qu'il reçut lui permit de payer sa dette, et il lui resta même un surplus considérable. Peu de temps après, il obtint une bonne place.

Comprenant que les ressources sont toujours présentes, l'apôtre Paul disait: "Mon Dieu pourvoira aussi à tous vos besoins, selon sa richesse et avec gloire, par Jésus-Christ" (Philippiens 4:19). Lorsque nous étudions les récits de la Bible, qui montrent la tendre sollicitude de Dieu, notre confiance augmente et nous sommes sûrs que Ses enfants reçoivent tout ce qu'il leur faut. Prenons chaque jour le temps nécessaire pour saisir le fait que la bonté de Dieu ne change point; alors nous commencerons à voir que Son univers est spirituel, que c'est un univers parfait.

Quand Jésus dit à ses disciples, en désignant la foule: "Donnez-leur vous-mêmes à manger" — ils considérèrent la situation du point de vue matériel, limité; et l'un d'eux s'écria (Jean 6:9): "Il y a ici... cinq pains d'orge et deux poissons; mais qu'est-ce que cela, pour tant de gens?" (Jean 6:9). Quant à Jésus, levant les yeux au ciel, il rendit grâces. Au lieu de voir, comme les disciples, des ressources limitées, il voyait l'univers de Dieu, où le bien n'a pas de limites. Nous pouvons nous aussi lever les yeux et discerner le royaume du réel, même à travers les apparences d'un monde inharmonieux, sujet aux limitations. A l'instar du grand Conducteur, nous pouvons avoir recours au glorieux fait que le bien est toujours présent, toujours accessible, inépuisable, illimité. Au lieu d'un monde où beaucoup manqueraient du nécessaire, nous pouvons voir l'univers réel, où tous sont vêtus et nourris par Dieu, le divin Amour, aux richesses duquel ils ont part. Rien ne saurait limiter cet Amour omnipotent, qui prend soin de toute sa création.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Twilight Hush

Brushed with the royal purple brush
Of purple twilight, purple hush,
A scarlet tanager halts to swing
The slenderest of boughs and sing
A song as sudden come as done,
As swiftly ended as begun.

It is as though no note, no song
Can linger in this twilight long,
As though this stillness is too still
For anything but sleep to fill.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Saturday Was Mill Day

WHEN WE BOUGHT a grist mill and planned to set it up under the peach trees, half-way between the house and the Locust Ridge road, we had at first our own needs in mind: our big flock of chickens, our pigs, our cows, and a couple of horses. They all ate ground wheat or corn. The mill's motor would also pull the saw for cutting firewood. And, if any of our neighbors wanted their corn ground, we would be willing to help them, too. But there were several other mills in the vicinity and a man could always take his corn into town, so it was not likely that anyone would come to us. For were we not "furriners" to our mountaineer neighbors of East Tennessee?

* * *

John Barnes, who lives down in a cove at the end of our road, owned the mill and used to operate it by steam. When his boiler wore out, he never replaced it. After we bought it, our first problem was to get our purchase home. In fair weather, when the red clay road was dry, the station wagon managed to negotiate the rutted trail down to John Barnes', and the mill, section by section, was hauled out. But the saw table was too large to go in the wagon. With horse and sled, it was brought up on the ridge.

After the heavy stones and saw were in place, there came the problem of motive power. By dint of inquiries and long bargainings, to the leisurely tempo of whittling knives, an old car was "traded for." It was hopelessly incapable of serving its original use, but the motor was still good. We hired a neighbor's truck to tow the dilapidated relic, that had first touched wheel to a road fourteen years ago, up the hazardous hills of our road.

* * *

It was a memorable day for us when the stillness of our hilltop was broken for the first time by the smooth-running motor, crackling in a business-like way while the mill-stones turned slowly with a heavy rumble. A smile on his face, the miller came into the kitchen bearing a tin of ground meal. White dust clung to his clothes, his hair, his eyelashes, and he was singing:

" 'Oh, jolly is the miller who lives by the mill,
As the wheel goes round with a right good will.
One hand in the hopper, the other in the sack,
As the left goes forward, the right goes back!' "

* * *

In the meanwhile, other millers about us had their difficulties. One was unable to replace worn-out machinery; another was called away to the army. The time came when we had the only mill in operation in the neighborhood. One Saturday morning, Giles Valentine rode his old white mare along the Locust Ridge, a flour-bag containing a "jag o' corn" slung over the saddle behind him. He was coming up past Milo Ellis' house, on his way to a mill over on the mail route some miles away, when he was told that we would grind corn. After he had left, the miller proudly brought in his toll-can, filled with white flaky meal, one-eighth of a bushel and his share for grinding.

As the weeks passed, others followed our first customer. John Barnes brought up Government wheat to be turned into bran for his cows. The little Walker boys urged their old mare to pull a sled up the steep slope from the cove below us, as she hauled grain to the mill. Len Knight, who had just bought the farm down in the valley across the road, visited us, and one day old Jimmy Williams "toted" his corn over his shoulder from the foot of Webbs Mountain to our home.

* * *

Saturday morning was no longer the end of the week. It was mill day to us and our neighbors. We, who once had had no obligations to keep us at the farm at any particular time, now found that we could not leave on Saturday. From the vantage-point of the kitchen window, Gypsy and I watched the proceedings. A sizable little group gathered under the peach trees and a row of work animals was hitched along the pasture fence.

From the isolated coves and creeks around us, they made their way to the mill. Some we knew; others we had never seen before. Even from down on the pike, they trudged up the hills to us.

* * *

We noticed that, as each man took his turn and his meal was ground, he did not leave right away. He lingered to talk. This was a meeting to look forward to during the week, a chance to exchange news with one's neighbors. Had they taken their corn into town, it would not have been the same. The big mill there was an impersonal sort of a business. One did not even wait to receive his own grain, but immediately exchanged a bag of shelled corn for a sack of meal.

Here, in this out-of-doors gathering, with the familiar ridges spread out before him in a wide panoramic view, a man talked with other men whose interests were the same as his. He fulfilled his social instincts just as completely, as the flour pouring from the vent between the stones was the harvest of his labors with hoe and plow on the steep hillsides of his farm. And, unwittingly, we were the catalysts who brought together neighbor with neighbor on mill day, we the outlandish "furriners."

* * *

The miller was told the troubles and pleasures of his customers. He was asked to read letters from boys away from home. His advice was sought on many a subject. Yet his outstanding compliment was on the day he reported Jimmy Williams' words. Cornbread had served the old man as the staff of life for over a half a century. And when he said: "I never tasted meal better'n this. You don't burn it up like some does. You run it through slow," we were content.

MARGARET WATERS

Our Days

We wore our days as gaily as we might
Like gleaming jewels strung for our delight,
And none who saw but envied us their glow
Whose brilliance gave us luster through the night.

Like raiment sheer and fine we wore our days
Contentedly, that all the world might gaze
Upon our joy. And all our dream was peace
And all our song was everlasting praise.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

Jefferson Gives Advice to His Daughter

Aix-en-Provence, March 28, 1787

I WAS HAPPY, my dear Patsy, to receive, on my arrival here, your letter, informing me of your good health and occupations. . . . I am glad to learn that you are employed in things new and good, in your music and drawing. You know what have been my fears for some time past—that you do not employ yourself so closely as I could wish. You have promised me a more assiduous attention, and I have great promise in what you promise. It is your future happiness which interests me, and nothing can contribute more to it (moral rectitude always excepted) than the contracting a habit of industry and activity. . . .

I do not like your saying that you are unable to read the ancient print of your Livy, but with the aid of your master. We are always equal to what we undertake with resolution. A little degree of this will enable you to decipher your Livy. If you always lean on your master, you will never be able to proceed without him. It is a part of the American character to consider nothing as desperate—to surmount every difficulty by resolution and contrivance. In Europe there are shops for every want: its inhabitants therefore have no idea that their wants can be furnished otherwise. Remote from all other aid, we are obliged to invent and to execute; to find means within ourselves, and not to lean on others. Consider therefore the conquering of your Livy as an exercise in the habit of surmounting difficulties; a habit which will be necessary to you in the country where you are to live, and without which you will be thought a very helpless animal, and less esteemed. Music, drawing, books, invention, and exercise, will be so many resources to you against ennui. But there are others which, to this object, add that of utility. These are the needle and domestic economy. The latter you cannot learn here, but the former you may. In the country life of America there are many moments when a woman can have recourse to nothing but her needle for employment. In a dull company and in dull weather, for instance, it is ill manners to read; it is ill manners to leave them; no card-playing there among genteel people—that is abandoned to blackguards. The needle is then a valuable resource. Besides, without knowing how to use it herself, how can the mistress of a family direct the works of her servants? . . .

I do not doubt either your affection or dispositions. But great exertions are necessary, and you have little time left to make them. Be industrious, then, my dear child. Think nothing insurmountable by resolution and application and you will be all that I wish you to be.—From the Letters of Thomas Jefferson, in "The Life and Selected Writings of Thomas Jefferson," edited by ADRIENNE KOCH and WILLIAM PEDEN. (New York: Random House.)

A Costume in Motion

THE TEST OF any costume as of any setting, as with every element of a play, is a dynamic one: not how the text reads but how it acts when spoken; not the settings as uninhabited decorations but as a frame for action; not the costume as an effect but in motion. Cut and pattern are the skeleton on which the beauty of stage clothes must hang. Without it there is often not even beauty of effect.

For the wedding scene of *Peer Gynt* I wanted to use a bell-shaped white coat for a group of men peasants. I had seen a colored photograph of an actual costume of the region on a dummy in a Norwegian museum. It hung from the shoulders in an easy unbroken flare that I felt would be particularly effective in the dance around the Maypole. But neither the Brooks Costume Company nor I could find any way of cutting the coat so that it hung like a bell, even when we used felt so heavy that it could hardly be stitched. Every trial sample hung limp and the pile of discarded paper patterns was six inches high Finally the exasperated head of the department announced that he had heard there was a colony of Norwegians somewhere in Brooklyn. Someone there must know how native costumes were cut. He would go there and not return until he had learned the secret. He came back twenty-four hours later unshaven and plainly in need of sleep but with a dressmaker's pattern. The coat was cut again and swung in an unbroken line from the shoulder with all the easy grace of a flower bell.—From "Part of a Lifetime: Drawings and Designs 1919-1940," by LEE SIMONSON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1944

Fascists Plot to Use Argentina for Undermining Western Hemisphere

U. S. Diplomacy Exposes Attempt to Foment Strife

Uncensored South America
Twenty-third Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The plot of world fascism to use Argentina as a base for undermining the Western Hemisphere, even to the extent of fomenting wars over here, today lies exposed under the bomb sights of aroused American diplomacy.

Deception and surprise—two of the weapons by which fascists plunged mankind into this world holocaust—have been denied to the Argentine Army plotters and their colleagues in Berlin.

Despite an intimidating censorship in Buenos Aires, the essential facts of Argentina's drift to aggressive fascism have been sent through.

Hull Gets Report

In Washington today an even fuller report has been laid before Secretary of State Cordell Hull by Ambassador Norman Armour. His recall from Buenos Aires does not constitute a break of diplomatic relations, for the United States has never recognized the regime of Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell.

Ambassador Armour's mission is rather to fill in details of the factual report, and to lend the weight of his firsthand counsel in decisions of unparallelled gravity for the Americas.

Even the consultations at Rio de Janeiro in the shadow of Pearl Harbor did not mean all that now moves behind the consultations at Washington.

In Rio the issue before Foreign Ministers of the American nations was how to deal with a threat to their way of life from outside the hemisphere.

In Washington the issue before Secretary Hull and co-operating diplomats is how to deal with a stubborn fascist regime inside the hemisphere.

Growing Menace

There are other American regimes with decidedly fascist flavor. None of them, however, has so far embarked on a course of aggression and menace to its neighbors such as has been growing in Argentina.

A conspicuous difference between the atmosphere of Rio de Janeiro in 1942 and Washington in 1944 is that Rio found the United States momentarily with its back to the wall. Now G-I Joe has changed all that.

Another difference of more recent date is an apparent shift of United States diplomacy in Latin America from the softer phases of being a good neighbor to the more rugged attitudes of a neighbor who has character as well as friendliness.

The first major sign of this change came in Bolivia. When that Andean country six months ago fell under control of a Revolutionary Junta suspected of fascist leanings, Washington promptly refused to extend diplomatic recognition. It was reliably reported at the time that Argentina's Army fascists of the young colonels' lodge, or G.O.U., had a hand in the Bolivian revolution.

Carlos Montenegro, Minister of Agriculture in the Junta, and Agusto Cespedes, General Secretary, were prominent among the new officials of pro-Nazi and profascist reputation.

Washington and all the other American capitals—except Buenos Aires—withheld recognition from the Junta.

Washington Policy

In the first days of that tense Christmas week it was not clear why the State Department had stiffened.

Was it moved by pique over losing its comfortable working arrangements with former President Peñaranda?

Or, had a stronger impetus been given to State Department action against all kinds of fascism?

Down to that point the policy of Washington, as disclosed by actions, appeared to be along these lines:

1. Resistance by all legitimate means to any subversive force that is aimed at undermining the security of the Western Hemisphere.

2. Nonintervention in the internal politics of the other American countries.

3. A diplomacy guided by general allegiance to principles of democracy and human freedom, but adapted with copious expediency to special conditions existing in each country.

In practice, this moved the United States into positions of compromise—to say the least—and of outright inconsistency in many specific situations.

Prepared for Action

All went well as long as Secretary Hull and his former chief adviser on Latin American affairs, Undersecretary Sumner Welles, stayed on the solid ground of resistance to subversive forces. In a series of Pan American meetings from Montevideo in 1933 to Rio de Janeiro in 1942, the hemisphere was steadily prepared to meet the outbreak of this Nazi-Fascist-Japanese world war.

The aim of those conferences was to awaken the American governments and peoples to the danger they faced, and to formulate joint measures of defense.

Concrete recommendations on combatting Nazi fifth columns came out of the latest meetings at Lima, Panama, Havana, and Rio. In the nature of Pan American relations, each individual government retained final power to act on the recommendations. It could ignore Pan American resolutions, if it chose, inside its town territory.

From the start, Argentina was No. 1 problem child—proud, unruly, and at times obstructive to a damaging degree.

At Lima we saw the delegates struggle for days to write a Declaration of Constitutional Solidarity that would fit what the Argentines called their "formula." Long on legal technicalities, they usually have a formula up their sleeves.

At Panama in the autumn of 1939, with war actually raging in Europe, the Argentines proved far more tractable. This was only a respite.

To Havana, just after France had fallen, came an Argentine delegation headed by Dr. Leopoldo Melo. Himself experienced in international meetings from the era of the Hague Conferences in the first decade of this century, he spoke at Havana for a conservative Argentine oligarchy.

Newsmen found it hard to retain an attitude of respect as Dr. Melo gave them "interviews" filled with bland assertions that everyone was taking this Nazi business too seriously. He insisted there was no danger for the Americas, and if there ever should be, Argentina would do its part.

Such evasive tactics reached their showdown in Rio. Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, then Foreign Minister, early proved that Buenos Aires at that time had no intention of breaking with the Axis.

On the evening when the press had been told that the text of an accord was already approved, he pretended not to hear questions on the subject. That was the night when former President Castillo repudiated the text.

Refuse to Break

Argentina and Chile refused to break with Germany.

The other American countries, instead of going ahead with their strong wording, watered it down so that the two dissidents could sign.

They did.

In the final session, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico gave his splendid extemporaneous speech, predicting that the "Constellation of America" would shine out clear and strong, all 21 stars, as the night of common danger deepened.

One year later Chile broke with the Axis.

Argentina steadily became more conservative, more "prudently neutral," less inclined to break with Germany. Confidential reports were coming in from Argentine military observers in Europe to the effect that Hitler could not be defeated, and was in fact winning the war.

On that primary expectation of an Axis triumph the makers of foreign policy in Buenos Aires based their actions. They did nothing to offend Germany. The teeth" of Pan American resolutions never bit into Nazi newspapers such as El Pampero, or into Nazi spy rings.

Boats Sunk

Boats of the United Nations continued to be sunk because of tips sent from or through Argentina. This went on even after the United States had published evidence gathered by its own intelligence officers, giving names and addresses of Nazi spies in Argentina.

During those last months of the Castillo Government, a courageous band of Argentine democrats kept up a losing battle. They used the still existent platform of the Chamber of Deputies, where they commanded a slender majority, to combat fifth columnists.

Toward the end, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo tightened his grip on Argentina under the "state of siege" until anything seemed preferable.

When on June 4, 1943, Gen. Arturo Rawson and Gen. Pedro Ramirez collaborated in a military coup that drove Dr. Castillo into flight on a river gunboat, the sun seemed to have broken through dark clouds over the Rio de la Plata.

A ltitle over one year later it is plain that Argentina has slipped into a fascist reaction that makes Dr. Castillo's harshest days seem mild by comparison.

No Change for Better

The rapidity with which Dr. Castillo returned to Argentina showed that no fundamental change for the better had occurred.

How to deal with Argentine fascism is the question.

Bolivia was brought into line, at least enough to be recognized by all of the other American Governments, through a sustained policy of nonrecognition during six months.

Under this pressure and some economic leverages Bolivia responded. The Junta removed Señores Montenegro and Cespedes from office, ousted other Nazi sympathizers, and called elections. Added to a few more moves, these sufficed to satisfy Washington.

Argentina is a larger and thicker-shelled nut to crack.

Points to keep in view are these elements of Argentine strength as seen in Buenos Aires:

1. The United Nations need Argentine meat, wheat, corn, wool hides, and general foodstuffs. This makes economic sanctions as hard on the Allies, especially Britain, as they would be on the Argentine.

2. Military fascists in Argentina have secret support of their kind in many of the other Latin American countries. None of these native fascists wants to see the Argentine refuge for world fascism actually broken up.

United Nations Problem

What can Washington and its collaborators do that will not violate the general rule of nonintervention, and yet will effectively restore Argentina to its own democratic people?

For the Americas this is one of the hardest diplomatic decisions of the war.

When it has been made, a harder one looms ahead. For Washington appears not yet even to have begun facing the inconsistency of a diplomacy that is largely responsible for bringing the Americas to this warlike pass.

That diplomacy consists in building up the wrong people in South America, building them up to unexampled power, playing up to dictators, bringing them to Washington and parading them on Pennsylvania Avenue, loading them with honors, winking at their practice of fascism inside their own countries, and otherwise discouraging South America's real democrats.

Argentina today would not be such a problem if years ago Washington had adopted a consistent diplomacy favorable to the growth of democracy in South America, instead of playing into the hands of fascist dictators.

This is a large and controversial field, requiring fuller analysis.

Associated Press; Wide World

Argentina Displays Armed Power and Favors Nazi Groups in Fascist Swing Under Military Dictatorship

Upper left: As recently as Oct. 12, 1942, this photograph was taken in Buenos Aires at a meeting of the Alianza de la Juventud Nacionalista, or Argentine National Youth Alliance. The setting and symbols are plainly in the Nazi pattern. The pro-Nazis present cheered the Axis and booed the Allied Nations. Homage was paid to Fascist Spain. Upper right: Vice-President Juan D. Perón, strong man of the Argentine military dictatorship. Inset: Ambassador Norman Armour, now in Washington reporting after being recalled from Buenos Aires. Lower left: An entrance of the German-built Buenos Aires subway. Recently the government assumed control over it. Lower right: A military parade on Independence Day in Buenos Aires. The latest display of this kind included 35-ton tanks made in Argentina.

Dublin Charts Elimination Of Slum Housing

Reconstruction plan also includes such amenities as libraries, public halls and swimming pools.

Eire—with Premier Eamon De Valera appealing to the country in a parliamentary election—is again in the forefront of political unrest. But developments of a different kind go forward in the long march toward civic improvement. Progress and plans in this direction are chronicled in two articles of which the following is the first.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, July 11—New houses, libraries, swimming pools, recreation halls and up-to-date civic amenities are planned in an £11,000,000 reconstruction scheme drawn up by the Dublin City Manager and submitted to the Corporation here recently.

Expenditure of £7,000,000 on housing, seeks to banish tenement conditions such as those dramatized by the Irish playwright, Sean O'Casey. Rows of noble eighteenth century houses in spacious streets have gradually sunk down until they have become slum warrens. Tousled women in shawls with ragged children clinging to their skirts, swarm around the former stately doorways and crowd the big bare rooms, which have no modern conveniences for accommodation of large families.

Eire began to tackle the slum problem before the war. Blocks of modern apartments sprang up in the city while, on the outskirts, hundreds of families were given homes in barracklike settlements. This was all emergency work.

With the coming of war the position has steadily deteriorated. Tenement clearance schemes have been held up for lack of materials, giving parts of the city the appearance of bombed areas.

Modern Facilities

Now, as a temporary measure, the Corporation has acquired some of the tenement buildings, and is putting in modern facilities for light, water and sanitation. It is expected that nearly 300 families will benefit immediately by these measures. The problem is aggravated by people pouring into Dublin from the country and the smaller towns.

With the natural increase in population and almost complete hold-up of building, due to wartime conditions, this has produced a problem that must be handled on a large scale. The Government has, therefore, planned a national housing campaign to complete its earlier efforts at slum clearance.

Local authorities throughout the country are being urged to acquire sites for housing schemes.

They are asked to make a detailed report to the central authorities and to carry out all possible clearance, drainage and foundation work so that the moment vital building materials, such as timber, are available from Britain, the task of construction can begin.

A Cabinet committee has been set up to supervise and co-ordinate all planning activities and to decide on constributions from the National Exchequer.

Some hundreds of private firms have submitted detailed reports of their requirements for the extension of business—plant, machinery or buildings.

Materials Available

The Government is proceeding on the assumption that essential materials for some time will be allotted to various works in order of national importance. So it is to the interest of firms to give the Government details of their requirements.

The Institute of Architects is investigating the use of pre-fabricated buildings and paying special attention to what has been done in Sweden and the United States. An additional inventive in Eire is that native materials are available. Asbestos sheeting is being made at Athy, while "glass silk"—a by-product of glass—is being manufactured at the Ringsend Bottle Works near Dublin. Two sheets of asbestos, lined sandwich-fashion, with glass silk, is said to make a strong weatherproof wall. Even before the war, houses were shipped in sections from Britain and fitted together in numbered parts. This correspondent has stayed in a comfortable bungalow—the home of the manager of a Tipperary slate quarry—constructed in this way. He said a room had been lost in transit, but the house fitted together so well that it was never missed!

Pre-fabrication is now making enormous strides and at a National Planning Exhibition—held in the Dublin Mansion House—a model is being shown of a holiday camp capable of housing 300 families, together with a large central community hall for recreation. This can be packed away in winter and each house erected at two hours' notice.

Goebbels Sees War to Finish Only Way Left

LONDON, July 11 (Reuter)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his weekly "Das Reich" article, warned the world that Germany will go on fighting in the spirit of a nation which has burnt its boats and has nothing more to lose.

In an article headed "The war in a dead-end lane," quoted by the German DNB news agency, Dr. Goebbels writes:

"Every war reaches a stage at some time when the belligerents must ask themselves if there is still any real chance left for them and if the effort necessary to continue the war is not out of proportion to the expected gains.

"But such a question is out of place in the case of a nation defending its very life. For life can only be lost once.

"Our enemies made a major blunder by forcing on Germany a war with the issue to be or not to be. If our enemies insist on achieving their abnormal war aims, they will have to wrest them from us inch by inch. They cannot pin their hopes on any weakness or yielding on our part.

"There is nobody in Germany whose attitude to the war differs from that of the German Government. Even under enemy pressure, no other government could be formed in Germany.

"German public opinion would refuse to back any leadership with a different opinion about the war.

"The German people, particularly in the last three years, have demonstrated that they are ready for anything. A nation becomes most dangerous when it has burnt its boats and has nothing more to lose."

"We have already lost in this war so many of our possessions, our loved ones and our cherished memories that we can no longer be shaken by any blow.

"The nation now finds itself in an emergency which releases its supreme and final strength. We dare to assert that the German people today, after so many reverses and retreats, are capable of more than they ever were at the height of their victories.

"We have left behind us the barrier between the present and the morrow. For us this is no longer a war that may end in victory or defeat—it is a war at the end of which there will be for us either no world at all or a new world."

Whither the Mandates?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

WASHINGTON, July 11—The future of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific is drawing considerable attention in Congress. It is known that the United States Navy is interested in the use of the islands as bases for the establishment of a sound postwar air and naval defense system in the Pacific.

The Future:

In imperial Rome it was a familiar practice for the Emperor to entrust a lesser official or a friend with important tasks of a confidential nature. Occasionally the person so entrusted was promised a definite reward, although more often than not he undertook the assignment gratuitously. But always he was under rigid obligation to perform his duties exactly as he had been instructed.

Such an arrangement, or contract, was called a mandate. And from it our modern term mandate is derived. Actually the meaning of the word has changed little with the passage of the centuries. In both ancient and modern times it has meant substantially a deed of trust.

And deeds of trust were essentially what the Allied Powers had in mind in 1920 when they established mandates over former enemy colonial territories under Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant, which formed part of the Versailles Treaty. Unfortunately, the Powers didn't know that some of the trustees couldn't be trusted.

Mandates Divided Into Three Classes

The mandates were divided into three classes.

In Class A were the former Turkish vilayets of Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon. It was specified that they were to be watched over by the mandatories until they were able to stand alone. The three former were assigned to Britain, the latter two to France.

Class B was made up of ex-German colonies in Central Africa—Togoland, the Cameroons, Tanganyika, and Ruanda. Tanganyika and a small part of the Cameroons and Togoland fell to Britain, the major portion of the two latter being assigned to France, while Belgium became responsible for Ruanda. Their colonial status was to remain as it was.

Class C included Southwest Africa, Samoa, part of New Guinea, the Carolines, the Marianas, the Marshal Islands, and tiny Nauru. Southwest Africa was assigned to South Africa, while Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Britain took control of the Pacific islands, with Japan grabbing the lion's share. These territories were described as those which "could best be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territories."

All three classes had one thing in common: They were not to be fortified and they were not to be used for military purposes.

And that's how the mandate system, which recent events have brought so much into the news, was born of World War I.

How well has it worked?

What should be done with it at the end of this war?

These are important questions which will have to be answered by the United Nations in the very near future.

World opinion has been crystallizing slowly on the subject. At present the majority view seems to be that the mandate theory has, on the whole, justified itself, although it is as obvious as a thunderstorm that some of the mandatories have not.

In the Middle East, the mandates have had their share of trouble. But, all in all, the system seems to have followed the course laid out for it in this part of the world. Recent dispatches from Cairo and from London indicate that, with the exception of unfortunate Palestine, the end of the war will see the Class A mandates dissolved and independence granted the nations involved. The British have given a pledge of full freedom to Trans-Jordan, while the French have made a similar, if reluctant, promise to Syria and Lebanon. Iraq was given its independence in 1932.

System Works Well in Africa

In Africa, the system apparently has worked pretty well. In all likelihood it will continue to function there with few modifications, inasmuch as none of the former German colonies appears to be ready for self-government. It may even be expanded in Africa. Mandates may be the answer to the question of what to do with the colonies lost by Italy.

In the Pacific, however, the mandate system is certain to be completely overhauled, if not abandoned. The United States has learned at high cost how Japan broke its trust and fortified the Carolines, Marianas, and Marshals as steppingstones to conquest. Manifestly they cannot be allowed to remain in Japanese hands.

But what shall be done with them?

Shall they be given outright to the United States?

Shall they be mandated to the United States?

Or shall they be placed under the jurisdiction of an international authority, with the United States, perhaps, given the right to police them?

All three possibilities have their advocates, and all three are said to have been discussed by the Allied governments.

According to one report, it was agreed at Cairo and Teheran that the United States should acquire the islands. Other reports suggest their disposition still is to be decided.

But regardless of who gets these strategic islands and of what happens to the mandate system generally, it will be up to the United Nations to make certain that henceforth dependencies are administered in accord with two principles—the preservation of peace and a deep sense of responsibility for the welfare and political development of the natives.

As Madame Chiang Kai-shek declared in an address in San Francisco last year, "The days for financial and territorial conquistadores are over. In their place international understanding and good will must be exercised as the lodal star for the future of mankind."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day's sales	1,836,890
1944 volume to date	141,670,415
1943 volume to date	178,144,732

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	56.4	Prev. day	56.4
Month ago	53.7	Year ago	52.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Adams Exp .15e	7	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	18	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	70	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	24	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	55	55	55	— ½
Alleg LudSt1 .70e	7	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3/4g	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	149	148½	149	+1
Allied Mills 2e	8	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ⅜
Allied Strs 1	16	22	21½	22	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102	102	102	
Allis Ch Mfg 1/2e	19	40⅛	39⅜	39⅝	— ¼
Alpha P Cem 1/2e	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Amal Lea	4	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2¼e	5	109¾	109¼	109¾	
Am AgChDel 1.20	6	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g	2	73¼	72¼	72¼	— ¾
Am Bk Note .60e	7	22⅝	22¼	22½	
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	67	67	67	
Am Bosch 1/2e	10	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	283	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅝
Am Can 3	2	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	†200	183	182	182	—1
Am Car&Fdy 4g	38	40⅛	39⅜	39⅞	
Am Car&F pf3½e	2	80	80	80	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	3	27½	27¼	27½	
Am Chicle 4a	† 40	118¾	118¼	118¾	— ⅞
Am Colortype .30e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	† 70	103½	102⅝	103½	— ⅛
Am Distil	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	9	37⅛	32¾	37⅛	
Am Export L 2	6	27	26½	27	
Am & For Pow	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf3½ak	3	95	94	94	—1
Am&FP 2pf	19	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅓e	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	48	57⅛	56⅝	56¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	75¼	75	75	— ¼
Am Ice	9	71¼	71⅛	71¼	
Am Internat .20e	3	9¼	8⅞	9¼	— ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½ †	20	49	49	49	— ½
Am Locomotive3⅓e	36	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	93	93	93	
Am M&Fdy .80	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1/2e	9	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	70	36¼	36¼	36¾	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Am P&L $6 pf	8	51½	50½	50¾	— ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	14	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ¾
Am Rad&StS .20e	43	12	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .40e	50	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
Am RollMpf4½s †61		74¾	74½	74¾	+ ⅛
Am SafetyRaz 1/2e	3	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
Am Seating	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	80	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	16	43⅛	42½	42½	— ⅝
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	10	159½	159½	159½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	46	27	26¼	26½	— ⅞
Am Stores 3/4e	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	44½	44½	44½	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	128	128	128	
Am Tel & Tel 9	39	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	— ⅞
Am Tobacco 3a	6	74½	73	74½	+1¾
Am Tob B 3a	16	75	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	1	151	150½	150½	—1
Am Type Fdrs 1/2e	19	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	5	48⅝	47¾	47¾	—1¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	29	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Am W W 1 pf 6	2	95½	95½	95½	+2
Am Woolen	26	9⅛	8¾	9	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	3	85¾	85⅜	85⅝	—1⅛
A Zinc L & S	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1⅛
Am Zinc pref3⅓k	1	53	53	53	— ¾
Anaconda 3⅓e	†	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
Anac W&C 3⅓e	†430	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .30e	10	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
APW Paper	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co	44	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Arm&Co pref 4½k	2	93	93	93	
Armour & Co of	†120	110½	109½	109½	
Armstrong Cork 2e	3	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Arnold Const 1/2	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	8	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Asbd DryGoods1⅓e	10	17¾	16⅞	17	
Asso D Gds1pf6	†200	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ¼
Assn Inpf cld 5 †	10	108	108	108	+1½
Atch T&SF 4½e	27	70¾	70	70	— ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96¾	96⅜	96¾	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1⅓e	8	42⅛	42	42	
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	20½	20½	20½	
Atl Refining 1⅓e	11	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Atlas Corp 1⅓e	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Atlas Corp pf 3	3	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1⅓e †	90	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Aust N pr A3½k †	10	79	79	79	
Aviation Corp. 10e	47	5	4⅞	5	
Baldwin Loco pf 3⅓e	42	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	90	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Bait & Ohio pf	29	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	17	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Bang&A pfd4⅓k †	30	63	63	63	
Barber Asph	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	48	48	48	
Barnsdall Oil .60	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	18	17	16¾	16⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	12	35	34⅜	35	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	30	106	106	106	+ ¼
Beech Aire 1g	55	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	116	116	116	+1
Bell Aire 1e	38	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½e	9	41⅛	40⅝	41⅜	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39	39	39	— ¾
Best Foods 1e	31	19⅞	19¼	19¾	
Beth Steel 3e	39	66⅝	65¼	66	— ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	126	126	126	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	6	47¾	47⅜	47½	
Blaw-Knox .30e	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale.675e†	50	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	43	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1⅓e	1	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Borden Co .60e	7	35⅜	33⅜	35¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	7	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	22	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	7	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞	July10
Bklyn Un Gas 1⅓e	7	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal 1⅓e	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	14	11	10⅞	11	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	†	10	119	119	— ½
Budd Mfg	106	12	11⅜	11¾	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf	†	20	190	190	
Buda Mfg$5pf5	†100	71⅞	70¾	70¾	— ¾
Budd Wheel 1⅓e	13	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1⅓e	4	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	4	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
Burling Mills .80e	4	32¾	32	32¼	— ¼
Burr AdMach .40e	19	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1⅓e	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2½k †	80	48½	47½	48½	+1
Butler Bros .30e	21	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
Butte C & Z 1⅓g	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Byers AM Co 1⅓e	5	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	110	86	85	86	— ½
Byron Jackson 1⅓e	4	23⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½	5	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
Calumet&Hec .40e	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy 1⅓e	2	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle 1⅓e	11	30¼	29⅝	30	— ⅜
Canad Pacific h½e	116	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
Cannon Mills 2	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
CarpenterSti 1⅓e	2	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅜
Case JI Co 3⅓e	2	88¼	87½	88¼	+ ¾
Case (JI) pf 7	†	10	145	145	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	6	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	99	99	99	— ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	•15	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	†•60	20	18¾	20	+1½
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	
Cent R R N J	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Cent VioletaS1½e	6	25	25	25	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas 2½e	6	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	15	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teedpf	†	640	89	88¼	88⅝	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F 1⅓e	6	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1¼
Ches & Ohio 3	24	46¾	46⅜	46¾	— ⅛
Chi & E III 1⅓g	24	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
Chi & E III A 1e	20	17¼	17	17	
Chi Grt West	9	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1⅓ak	4	54⅛	53¾	54	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .30e	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Chi No West	88	29¼	28½	29⅛	
Chi No West pf	105	61¾	60⅜	61¾	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	25	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	3	44⅞	44½	44½	— ¼
Chi Rock I 1⅓e	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	36	96½	95¼	96½	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	2	23	23	23	— ½
City Invest	†	10	65½	65½	65½	— ½
City Stores	2	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	20	113½	113¼	113¾	— ¼
Clark Equip 1⅓e	5	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	37	36¾	37	
Cluett Peab 1e	5	39	38⅞	39	
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	30	152	152	152	+4¾
Coca-Cola 3a	6	146½	144	144	+4
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	63	62¾	63	— ⅝
Colgate-Pim 1⅓a	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Colgate-Ppf4¼	†110	107¼	107	107	— ¼
Collins & Aik 1⅓e	5	35	34¾	35	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
Col & South	†	30	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†	50	23¼	23	23	— ¼
ColumB'castA.80e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	35	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict 1/2g	5	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Coml Credit 2	21	43¼	42	42⅞	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	49⅛	49	49¼	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	32	27⅞	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
Com'with&South	229	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½ak	7	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
Conde Nast 1⅓e	8	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1e	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	53	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107	107	107	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	5	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf 1⅓k	3	24½	24	24	— ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	17	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	17	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf		6	16	15¾	16¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	109	15⅝	15	15½	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1⅓	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	†	60	107	106½	106½	— ½
Container Corp3⅓e	4	27	26¾	27	
Cont Bak 1/2e	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can 1⅓e	5	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	50	8¼	7⅞	8	
Cont Steel 1/2e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Cont Oil Del .60e	23	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1	29	18⅝	18	18¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	70	45	45	45	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	49½	49¼	49¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	59¾	59⅜	59¾	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	7	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Coty Interna	†	10	41⅛	37⅜	4	
Crane Co 1	13	26½	25⅞	26	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	†	50	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1⅓	4	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1⅓e	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Crown Cork 3⅓e	2	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	101⅜	101⅛	101¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	10	36½	36⅛	36½	
Cuba R R pf	†100	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40e	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	20	140	140	140	+8
Cudahy Packing	1	27	27	27	
Curtis Pres 1⅓	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	88	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	†310	140	129	137½	+10½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜
Curtis-Wright 3⅓g	56	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	15	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Deere & Co 2g	13	45⅛	44½	45	+ ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Deisel-WemG 3⅓e	1	21	21	21	
Del & Hudson	24	36⅜	35½	36⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	90	57½	57½	57½	— ½
Diam Match 1⅓g	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1⅓e	21	16⅜	16	16¼	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	33	32¾	33	— ½
Dixie Cup 1⅓e	1	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	46	46	46	+ ½
Doehler D Cas3⅓e	1	45½	45¼	45½	
Dome Mines h1.60	18	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	17	57	55⅝	57	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¾
Dresser Mfg 1e	4	17⅞	17½	17½	
du Pont de N 2½e	8	159¼	157¾	158½	—1
duPont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
Eagle PichLd .30e	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
Eastern Air L	3	39⅞	39½	39½	
East Kodak pf6 †	10	180½	180½	180½	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a	2	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	3	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
Electric Boat 3⅓e	12	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
El Power & Lt	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	10	47⅝	45	47¾	+1⅝
Endic-John pf 4 †	50	106	105¾	106	— ¼
Erie Pub Service	38	13⅛	12⅝	12	
EPS$5½pf5½ †270		100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
Erp PS $6 pf6 †	10	103½	103½	103½	
Ecuit Off Bldg	18	12	7⅛	12	
Erie R R 1⅓e	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Erie R R ct 1⅓e	95	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Erie R R pf A 5	4	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner3⅓e	20	11¼	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
Evans Prod 1⅓e	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	35¾	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buff 1⅓e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	56	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	15	13¾	13½	13¾	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	60	102½	102½	102½	
Fed Mogul .55e	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	8	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1⅓	7	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	150	100⅝	99½	100⅝	+ ⅝
Ferro Enam 1⅓e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Firestone 1⅓e	15	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
First T&R pf4½	4	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	4	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
Flintkote .30e	9	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	4	38½	38½	38½	
Florsheim Sh A 2	87	31	30¾	30¾	
Follansbee Stl	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	40	50	50	50	— ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler1⅓e	5	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½ †	70	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	6	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	14	36⅜	35	36⅜	+1⅜
Fruehauf Tra .80e	5	42⅛	41¾	42	+ ¼
Gabriel Co	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	116	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	5	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	41	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1⅓a	3	17½	17½	17½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	20	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
GenAmTrans 1⅓e	3	49	48¾	48¾	— ½
Gen Baking .45e	21	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Gen Baking pf8 †	20	154	154	154	— ¾
Gen Bronze .30e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Gen Cable	17	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Gen Cable A	7	18½	18	18½	— ¼
GenCable pf5½k†	390	101¾	100	100¾	
Gen Cigar 1	6	29¼	28¾	29	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	147½	147½	147½	
Gen Elec 1.40	38	39½	39¼	39½	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	13	43⅝	43⅜	43½	
Gen G & El A	45	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	55	65⅜	65¼	65½	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad 1⅓e	11	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Gen PrintInk .20e	10	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	40	105½	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1⅓e	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	11	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1⅓e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
GenSCastpf4½k†	100	83	82½	82½	— ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Gen Time Inst 1⅓e	1	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1⅓e	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	10	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	31	13½	13¼	13¼	
Gimbel Bros .65e	11	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅞
Glidden Co .60e	13	25	24½	24½	— ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	3	51	51	51	+ ⅞
Gobel Adolf	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1e	14	52	51	52	
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102	102	102	
Goodyear T&R 1e	6	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1/2g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	80	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stocks Mixed; Leaders Off Moderately

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Many stock market leaders stumbled today without suffering any really serious wounds.

Losses, running to 2 points in the forenoon, were reduced or erased in most instances near the close with a little fresh buying attributed to Washington reports a compromise had been reached in the dispute over WPB Chairman Nelson's program for resumption of limited civilian production. Belief that reconversion would be halted, together with talk of a longer war, brought out some selling at the start but it never was urgent. Customers, generally, held aloof on the idea of a technical correction of the long drive was imminent.

The "flash"that the President would accept a fourth term caused little if any surprise in Wall Street and had scant effect on quotations.

Bululs were encouraged by the fact that the retreat, on balance, was accompanied by dwindling volume. Turnover for the full proceedings was around 1,400,000 sharees against 1,936,890 yesterday.

Conspicuous on the reversal were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Wetsern Union "A," du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Johns-Manville. Chrysler and General Motors turned resistant along with Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck, Deere, United Aircraft and U. S. Rubber.

Backward in the curb were Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Carrier Corp. and Brewster Aero. cOcasional gainers included Republic Aviatoin and Pantepec.

Bond Trends Mixed

The bond market developed mildly contrasting trends today when popular priced rails lost some of their advancing power and buying in other groups slackened.

At the start of the final hour gains and losses, mostly of the fractional variety, were about evenly divided. Chicago & North Western 6½s and 4½s and International Great Northern first 6s and 5s were among the firmer loans. Baltimore & Ohio bonds lost fractions to more than a point.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	12	13⅛
American Hardware Co	29⅜	31⅝
American Manufacturing	44⅜	47¼
American Manufac 8 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅛	33⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅞
‡Amoskeag Company	40⅜	..
‡Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅛
Arlington Mills	48¾	52
Art Metal Construction	23½	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¼	31¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Bank $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliances	8⅛	8⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19	20⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅜	25½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37⅞	40½
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	35¼	38
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	7⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39⅜	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¾	18⅛
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28½	28¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	75½	78½
Durey Plastic Chemical	66¾	70¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	97⅛	113⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24⅜	27
Food Fair Stores Inc	47¼	50¼
Fruit of the Loom	33	37⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅛	17⅝
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Gidding & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	51½	54½
Graton & Knight Co	8⅝	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83⅜	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31½
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	86	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅛	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33¾
International Detrola	14⅛	15
Keith George F. Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	8⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	110½	114½
Marathon Paper Mills	55¾	58½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¼	64½
Merck & Co	41¾	44¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113⅜
Merrimack Manufacturing	47½	50¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¾	..
‡Metal & Thermit Corp	23⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10⅜
Nashawena Mills	19⅛	21¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38½	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6
National Shirt Shops z	13⅞	15⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¼	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	74¾	78
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	11⅜	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	15½	20
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	46	49
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	53¾	..
Sanford Mills	46	49
Submarine Signal Co	37½	40
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2½
United Elastic Corp	17⅞	19¼
U S Envelope Company	69¾	74¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	85	88¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27½	29¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅝	9⅜
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	12⅜	13¾
West Point Manufacturing	44⅜	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¼	15¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	39	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Central Vermont Pub Ser	15⅞	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	42¼	44½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	83½	87½
Hartford Electric Light	50¼	53

Promoted

George F. Ferris

Elected a vice-president of the Turner Construction Company, building contractors of New York. Mr. Ferris, who has been with the company since 1929, has just returned from Honolulu, where he served as chairman of the operating committee of the PNAB Contractors in the naval fleet and air bases in the Pacific. Prior to that, Mr. Ferris directed the construction of a number of important contracts by the Turner company in New York, Washington, and other places.

	Bid	Asked
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16¾	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80	83½
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35
Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33¼	35
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58¾	60¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42¼	44⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41¼	43¾
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7⅜	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	8⅛	9
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24¼
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅞	35⅝
Agricultural (3a)	73	76½
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24⅝
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	17⅛	18⅝
American Insur Newark (1½a)	15¼	16½
American Re-Insuarance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅞
City of New York (⅞e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¼	50¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
FiremanFund (S²) (3)	84¾	88¾
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	12⅜	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	23	27
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51½
Gibraltar F & Marine (1.20e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	44¼	46¾
Globe & Republic (.2a)	8¼	9¾
Grt American Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅜
Hanover (1.20)	28⅞	30⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	96	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	29	30¾
Homestead (1.40)	13¾	..
Insurance Co N Amer (2½a)	83¾	88½
Jersey Ins N Y (1.80)	38⅞	41¾
Knickerbocker (1a)	8⅛	9½
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68½	72
Merchants & MfsoINY (.40)	6⅛	7½
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	60¼	63¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7¾
National Union (3a)	170	180
New Amsterdam Cas (1½e)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80a)	13⅝	15⅛
North River (1)	23	24¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company (2a)	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36⅜
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075k)	4⅝	6½
Rep Insurance Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	68¾	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	45¾
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅛
Springfield (4½a)	112½	118
Standard Accident	60⅜	64½
Travelers (16)	464	479
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅞	38⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guar (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅜	35⅞

a—also extra or extras; s—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.11	4.50
Amerex Holding	26.00	27.875
American Business Shares	3.84	4.21
Axe Houghton Fund	15.61	16.79
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.66	103.90
Boston Fund	18.51	19.90
Broad Street Investing	30.20	32.71
Bullock Fund	16.25	17.82
Canadian Investment Fund	3.20	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.74	30.90
Chemical Fund	9.94	10.75
Christiana Securities Co	2665.00	2765.00
Commodity Corp	9.32	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.32	1.46
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.05	23.69
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.60	14.60
Equitable Invest Corp	32.36	34.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	40	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.70	21.22
Fund Investors Inc	24.15	26.47
General Capital	35.19	37.84
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	7.31	8.04
Railroad Shares	3.80	4.19
Steel Shares	4.67	5.14
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.26	25.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.36	S-1	28.17
B-2 ..... 32.13	S-2	14.87
B-3 ..... 20.19	S-3	11.85
B-4 ..... 11.63	S-4	5.54
K-1 ..... 20.08	K-2	23.89
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.30	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.30	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.06	9.96
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30
Mass Investors Tr	22.54	24.24
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.26	12.11
Mutual Invest	11.74	12.83
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	..
New England Fund	13.34	14.37
New York Stocks:		
Automobile	6.92	7.62
Railroads	5.88	6.48
Railroad Shares	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.69	7.36
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.44	15.53
Quarterly Income Shares	6.95	7.60
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	17.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.70	4.06
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.86	96.78
Spencer Trask Fund	15.21	16.19
State Street Invest	43.42	46.66
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.29	18.99
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.625	7.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.83	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.00	..
Diversified Tr C	3.85	..
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.00	5.78
Nation Wide Sec	4.00	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.90	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	34.75	36.75

*Ex-dividend. ◊ Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Large Wheat, Corn Crops Are Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Government food officials who have been harried for months by the spectre of a critical livestock feed and grain shortage rested easier today.

An Agricultural Department crop report indicated that, given favorable weather during the next six weeks, the nation will have sufficient food to carry it through until the 1945 growing season arrives.

A bumper wheat crop of 1,127,822,000 bushels and a very large corn crop of 2,980,236,000 bushels was forecast.

By far the largest in history, the indicated wheat crop is 119,000,000 bushels greater than the previous record harvest of 1915 and exceeds last year's crop by 291,000,000 bushels. It will go far toward restoring reserves largely depleted by wartime demands for livestock feed and industrial uses.

The prospective corn crop has been exceeded only four times—in 1906, 1920, 1942 and 1943. It is roughly 100,000,000 bushels below last year and 150,000,000 below the record crop of 1942 but exceeds the 1933-42 average by about 600,000,000 bushels.

Other Crops Favorable

The department said the large wheat and corn crops are expected to be supplemented by fairly good crops of oats and barley, a near record hay crop, a record or near record output of fruits, vegetable and soybeans, but substantially smaller crops of dry beans, dry peas, peanuts and potatoes than were produced last year.

While projecting a favorable picture of over-all production prospects, the department gave a somewhat unfavorable description of weather conditions in the Southeast. Near-drought conditions in late June, extending into July, were said to have damaged potatoes, tobacco, early corn, and vegetables and to be threatening nearly all late crops in Southeastern States. A wide belt extending from New York into Northeastern Texas was said to need rain. Good growing conditions prevailed in most of the West.

The department said the harvested acreage of the 52 principal crops is expected to be about 355,000,000 acres, or about 2 per cent above the average last year and the largest since 1932.

The potato crop is expected to total about 400,000,000 bushels compared with 465,000,000 last year.

Prospective yields of tobacco and sweet potatoes have been reduced by dry weather, but a large increase in the acreage of tobacco should give, the department said, a fairly largeoutput approaching 1,500,000,000 pounds.

'Dust Bowl' Makes Comeback

The department said "dust bowl" farmers of the Southwest who stuck through droughts and dust storms of the last decade have staged a comeback. The Kansas and Oklahoma wheat crops are so large that they exceed storage and transportation facilities, necessitating the piling of millions of bushels on the ground until it can be moved.

The production of commercial or truck crops for the fresh market is expected to be 20 per cent larger than last year, while the indicated output of major deciduous fruits—apples, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots—is 18 per cent larger than last year's short crop.

Three factors played major roles in preventing a threatened feed shortage. They were: (1) reduction this spring and summer in livestock numbers, particularly hogs and chickens, from record levels, to cut the demand for feed; (2) unusually favorable weather, particularly in wheat areas; and (3) hard work and long hours by farmers in the corn belt where a late spring caused an abnormal delay in spring planting.

It is quite possible for the corn crop to develop into the largest of record. The acreage planted is 2.5 per cent above last year, when a near-record crop was harvested.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Chicago	1.58½	1.57⅜	1.58	1.58⅛
Minneapolis	....	....	1.59	1.59⅛
Kansas City	1.50⅜	1.50¼	1.50¼	1.50¼
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.58½	1.57½	1.58¼	1.58½
Minneapolis	....	....	1.55	1.55⅛
Kansas City	1.51⅜	1.50½	1.50⅝	1.51⅛
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.60⅜	1.59¼	1.60	1.60⅛
Minneapolis	1.55⅜	1.55	1.55¾	1.56⅛
Kansas City	1.52⅞	1.52⅛	1.52⅜	1.52¾
July Oats				
Chicago	.77⅜	.77	.77⅜	.77¼
Minneapolis	....	....	.74¾	.75
Rye, Chicago				
July 1.14	1.14⅞	1.13⅜	1.14¾	1.13⅜
Sept 1.14⅝	1.15⅜	1.13¾	1.15¼	1.14⅜
Dec 1.16⅜	1.17⅜	1.15⅞	1.17⅜	1.16⅜
May 1.19⅜	1.20⅜	1.18⅜	1.20¼	1.19½
Barley, Chicago				
July 1.27	1.27⅞	1.27	1.27¾	1.26¾
Sept 1.15⅜	1.16½	1.15¼	1.16½	1.15¾
Dec 1.15½	1.16⅜	1.15½	1.16⅜	1.15⅞

Wool

Grease					
July	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.5N	91.5
October				91.5N	90.2
December				89.8B	89.2
March				88.8B	88.5
May				85.0N	84.0
Tops					
July				124.0B	134.0
Octoberm	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.3B	129.0
December	125.7	125.7	125.5	125.5B	120.0
March	120.7	121.0	120.7	120.7B	120.7
May	118.4	118.5	118.4	118.4T	..

B—Bid. N—Nominal. T—Trader.

Cotton

July	22.23	22.48	22.23	22.48	22.20
October	21.74	21.93	21.72	21.89	21.73
December	21.57	21.77	21.57	21.76	21.55
March	21.43	21.64	21.43	21.62	21.41
May	21.25	21.47	21.25	21.45	21.22

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.50
Eggs					
October	41.55	41.60	41.15	41.70	41.70
November				41.55A	42.05
December	41.75	41.75	41.0	41.20	41.70
Potatoes					
November	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.95

A—Asked

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

3-Part Plan Aids Russia Hesitant on Giving Data

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 11—A raft of finished international business floated down the wild Ammonoosuc River as delegates to the United Nations Monetary Conference here, within sound of the burbling stream, wrapped up a number of controversial items, including elimination of wartime indebtedness from the scope of the proposed stabilization fund.

To begin with, Commission One of the Conference held a meeting and agreed on most of the controversial questions before it, sending only a few back to subcommittees for further clarification.

This is of major importance because the work of the Conference has been divided into three parts and all questions involving the proposed monetary fund have been referred to Commission One.

Commission Two deals with questions of the proposed international bank, and Commission Three with miscellaneous matters, including the irrepressible question of silver.

The fact that Commission One has found it possible to agree so generally on major points and to send them on to the drafting technicians for final shaping indicates that the Conference is making rapid headway, and this indication is confirmed by the fact that news on the postwar reconstruction bank, the responsibility of Commission Two, is expected to be forthcoming in the next day or two.

Debts Removed From Fund

One of the major issues now definitely settled is the matter of wartime indebtedness. It is officially removed from the scope of the fund. There had been two kinds of such indebtedness which might have been brought into the jurisdiction of the future fund authorities.

One was that of balances piled up by German-occupied countries on commercial account, totaling an estimated $10,000,000,000 due from German monetary authorities to the Central Banks of the occupied countries. These have piled up as a result in effect of goods imported by Germany and "paid for" only on the cuff. European delegates to the Conference here in the mountains have agreed that this is not a problem for the monetary fund.

A second war-debt problem of a more controversial nature has now been ruled out of fund consideration—the blocked balances accumulated in London by several countries, particularly India. These last have risen out of the fact that India is a theater of war.

Large Credits to India

British and American war spending in that area has obligated Britain heavily to India, and for the present Britain has no goods with which to pay, so the credits to the Indians have piled up in London.

Contrary to implications in a previous story in this paper on July 7, India is a part of the world system of Lend-Lease, but has not been able, due to its comparative poverty, to extend such aid to Britain as certain other members of the British Commonwealth or to make outright gifts such as Canada has made.

Hence Indian outlays for handling and arming troops have been "paid for," but only in sterling balances in London which the British cannot for the duration make good in commodities or services.

Proposal Banned

The result is that India is, for the first time in centuries, a net creditor to the rest of the world, and the Indian authorities both British and native have felt that this huge credit in London gives them a wonderful start on postwar construction and reconstruction.

The Indian delegation came here with the idea that a part of these balances might be tied in with the proposed fund, so as to hasten their release and thereby hasten India's postwar development.

But the consensus of the delegates here was otherwise. The British opposed the idea. The French were against it. So was the American delegation. In short the major delegations not directly interested were against the Indian delegation's idea, though sympathetic with India's ideas of postwar development with the aid of its large foreign balances, and the proposal was banned.

Boston Stocks

July 11

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	36⅛	35¾	36	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	70	70	70	70
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
..	Bos & M st A pf	9	9	9	8¾
4.50	EastG&F pr pf	65½	65½	65½	65½
	EastMassStRy	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
	East Mass A	18¾	18½	18¾	17½
.50a	Eastern SS	11⅝	11¼	11½	11½
.75b	EmployersGrp	30	30	30	30
.50a	Isle Royale	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
.50b	Loew's Boston	16½	16½	16½	16½
.50a	Narr Rac As	10	10	10	10
2.00a	Mergenthaler	57	57	57	57
..	Nat Tunnel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	108½	108¼	108¼	108½
..	North Butte	36c	36c	36c	40c
.60	ShawmutAsso	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
..	Suburb Elec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
◊Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	50⅜	53⅛
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	26	27¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	274	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅜	17⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	58	62

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Money Talks; Russia Left With the United Nations Monetary Conference today a reminder that she is not yet convinced of the necessity for opening completely the books on her internal economy to the rest of the world.

As the parley prepared to divide its attention between proposals for a Currency Stabilization Fund and a World Reconstruction Bank, reports gained circulation that the Soviet delegation strongly resisted efforts to adopt an "information report" provision that would have lifted the veil on many of Russia's deep secrets.

Russia Agrees 'in Principle'

Some of the information that would have been required presumably included the extent of her gold holdings and production, capital movements, foreign trade volume and exchange rates. The provision would, of course, apply to all participating nations.

It has been regarded as important because it would provide the basis for determining quotas; the amounts of money each country would have to put into the two schemes.

The issue cropped up at a formal conference session yesterday, several delegates reported, but quickly was returned to committee.

One version was that both the Soviet group and the United States delegations submitted lists of items to be covered in the information return, with the Russians agreeing "in principle" that the projects must have access to certain data.

At least two items remained in dispute, however, informed sources said. These included the matter of gold production and price levels within the Soviet Union.

The Soviet attitude, it was reported, was that Russia should not be required to furnish information she might not have in exact terms. The Americans reportedly countered that such facts apparently were available in Moscow.

Russia's Share of Gold Fund

In addition to an apparent preference for continued secrecy on some of her internal affairs, Russia was reported still determined that she should not have to contribute at the outset the proportionate share of gold as countries not devastated by war. A conference spokesman, without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, said a provision that would govern such special treatment also was recommitted. Earlier reports indicated an effort to drop the provisio.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian delegation announced it had presented a provision which would allow occupied countries to become members of the monetary fund without having the par value of their currencies established at the outset, as is proposed under the joint statement of principles. Their contention was that it will be impossible to fix the par values of some nations before their internal monetary systems are put in order.

Dr. Wilhelm Keilhau, head of the Norwegian delegation, pointed out that in the case of Norway there had been a fourfold increase in the issuance of currency since the Nazis invaded the country, with inflation as a result, and that it might be necessary for her to devaluate her currency after the war. For this reason, he said, Norway would not be able to set a par value for her currency at the time she entered the fund.

U. S. May Exports At All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States exports of merchandise in May reached an all-time record value of $1,421,000,000, the Commerce Department reported.

The May total exceeds by 13 per cent the previous high of $1,261,000,000, established in July 1943. It was 53 per cent over the total of $928,000,000 recorded in June 1919, the peak month prior to the present war.

Compared with April this year, the increase was 19 per cent. It was 31 per cent over May, 1943.

Export totals include Lend-Lease shipments, but exclude shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad.

General imports also reached record levels during May, with $386,000,000. This is the highest for any month since 1929, exceeds the April, 1944, figure by 7 per cent, and May, 1943, by 37 per cent.

ABA Postwar Small Firms Credit Commission Formed

NEW YORK (AP) — A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the American Bankers Association, announced that 41 banks in 32 states were represented on the newly created Postwar Small Business Credit Commission of the A. B. A.

The Commission will be charged with handling the A. B. A.'s program for meeting credit needs of small business. Robert M. Hanes, president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., and past head of the A. B. A., is chairman of the group.

OPPORTUNITY AHEAD

It is always natural, after the market has had a sharp run-up, to look for signs that a top is being established and that a serious reaction may be in the making. We fail to detect such signs at this stage. The intermediate trend is still upward and the longer range outlook remains decidedly favorable. This may be the opportunity you have been awaiting.

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N. J. Roads Agree to Pay Back Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., July 11—All save one of the major railroads in New Jersey have agreed to pay in full a back tax bill that will approximate $60,000,000 and that represents more than a decade of futile bickering in Federal and state courts about the state tax rate.

The single exception is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the largest taxpayer among the carriers in New Jersey, which always paid its taxes year to year as they fell due, and by avoiding the 10-year dispute have only current taxes to meet.

No Other Course

Legal representatives of the other roads met here with State Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper yesterday and agreed to pay the past due tax after it was clear they could take no other course in view of the recent decision of the State Court of Errors and Appeals outlawing compromise payments.

Under legislation enacted in 1941 over the bitter protests of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, the railroads would have been permitted to waive $24,000,000 of accumulated interest

Big Leagues Watch Annual All-Star Show

PITTSBURGH, July 11 (AP)—All-Star baseball swings around the major league wheel to Pittsburgh for the first time tonight with Billy Southworth leaning heavily on Cincinnati's Bucky Walters and a starting lineup with a .307 batting bulge to keep the National League's three-year losing streak from becoming a habit.

Manager Joe McCarthy of the Americans is expected to call on a Yankee battery of Hank Borowy and Rollie Hemsley to start the junior circuit its ninth victory in the 12-game series. A sell-out crowd of nearly 40,000 is predicted with fair and cooler weather.

Both skippers delayed their arrival until the morning of the game after announcing lineups sprinkled with left-handed hitters. Lefty Hal Newhouser of Detroit is almost a certainty to see service for the Americans, but the Nationals have only one southpaw, Ken Raffensberger of the Phils, who may not get a call.

Andrews Ready

Behind Walters, Southworth is expected to come in with Nate Andrews of the Braves and Rip Sewell of the Pirates. All other National hurlers saw action as starters or relief men Sunday and would be working with only one-day rest. Bill Voiselle of the Giants was added to the staff last night to replace the ailing Max Lanier of the Cards.

McCarthy has Borowy and Bob Muncrief of the Browns fully rested since their last appearances Thursday. Newhouser and Bobo Newsome of the A's pitched Saturday and rookie Joe Page of the Yanks was passed up on his last regular turn and has been inactive since July 4. Tex Hughson of the Red Sox may have forfeited his chance because he was needed for relief chores both Saturday and Sunday in the tight pennant chase.

Stan Musial of the Cards and Dixie Walker of the Dodgers, who have been waging a scrap for hitting honors, will be in the National outfield with Augie Galan of the Brooks. Phil Cavarretta of the Cubs will be on first, Connie Ryan of the Braves at second, Marty Marion of the Cards at short and either Whitey Kurowski of the Cards or Bob Elliott of the Pirates on third. Ray Mueller probably will catch Walters, with Walker Cooper taking up the burden later. Shortstop Eddie Miller of the Reds is out with a shoulder injury.

Stephens Cleanup

Vern Stephens of the Browns, who has sparked the Sewell forces into the lead by his consistent hitting, holds down the important cleanup slot in McCarthy's lineup. Flanking the Brownies' shortstop will be Ken Keltner of the Indians at third, Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox at second and George McQuinn of the Browns on first. Bob Johnson of the Red Sox, Thurman Tucker of the White Sox and Stan Spence of the Senators will do the gardening.

Last year's game won by the Americans, 5-3, was the first played entirely under the lights and the second comes at an appropriate time with the majors meeting today in joint session to enact legislation expected to provide unlimited week-night play for all desiring.

The American League gave its okay to more games yesterday as it urged prompt renewal of the agreement establishing a high commissioner. The National considered both proposals and the anti-farm system plan made by General Manager Jack Zeller of Detroit, but withheld announcement pending the joint session.

All-Star Facts

PITTSBURGH, July 11 (AP)—Facts and figures on the 12th All-Star major league baseball game at Forbes Field tonight:

Starting Time—9 p. m. (Eastern war time).

Weather—Fair and cooler.

Probable Crowd—Between 35,- and 40,000.

Receipts—Estimated at $100,000 to go to baseball's Bat and Ball Fund.

Managers — Billy Southworth, National League, and Joe McCarthy, American League.

Past Games—American League has won eight; National League, three.

Last Year's Score—American League 5, National League 3.

Broadcast — Columbia Broadcasting Co.

Flock Boosters

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—About 30 Brooklyn Dodger baseball fans last night organized themselves into the "Flock Boosters" to devise ways and means to bring "Our Bums" out of the dilemma of having lost 13 straight. Harry Klemfuss, the organizer, said the next meeting would be held next Monday night following an effort to confer with President Branch Rickey.

Dorman Suspended

BALTIMORE, July 11 (AP)—Manager Fred Dorman of the Wilmington baseball club was suspended for one year for striking an umpire at Hagerstown, Md., Friday, July 8.

Arthur H. Ehlers, President of the Interstate League, announced the suspension and said that Dorman would be eligible again on July 9 1945.

Junior Wightman Cup Net Program Is Developing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A few weeks ago these columns described the splendid development program of the Northern California Junior Davis Cup committee headed by chairman Thor B. Gravem. Today it is a pleasure to tell of the equally laudable Northern California Junior Wightman Cup program.

Credit for the inauguration of the Junior Wightman Cup program belongs to Mrs. Golda Myer Gross who appropriately launched the idea at the Berkeley Tennis Club, as it was from that club that Miss Hazel V. Hotchkiss (afterwards Mrs. George W. Wightman) set out on the campaign that was to win her national and international tennis fame. Later, Mrs. Wightman inaugurated the Wightman Cup competition for women players of the United States and Great Britain, and donated the handsome trophy which bears her distinguished name.

Helps Youngsters

Mrs. Gross was a contemporary of Mrs. Wightman, shared the Pacific Coast doubles championship with her in 1907 and 1908, and was the first winner of the Bay Counties title defeating Miss Hotchkiss in the final round. Her deep interest in the young generation of tennis players started in her own playing days and she has never ceased in her efforts to help the potential champions of the San Francisco Bay region. In pre-war days at her own expense she chaperoned 14 different groups of youngsters to the tournaments of the Pacific Northwest in as many years. This not only helped the promising California youngsters to gain valuable tournament experience, but also provided strong competition for the youngsters of the various cities visited.

When the war started and the Wightman Cup competition was temporarily discontinued, Mrs. Gross saw that something should be done to organize the girl players into a group and provide them with the best possible competition. In this she was fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. Gus Miller of Stockton and with his assistance the approval of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was gained for the constructive plan of developing the potential girl champions of the nation. Since then squads have been authorized by national chairman, John G. Parry, Jr., in 10 cities, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Others Assist

In the early days of the program here in the San Francisco Bay region the Northern California Tennis Association furnished money for balls and luncheons and the amount was matched by the U. S. L. T. A. Now each player furnishes a ball, the host club provides a light luncheon and all other expenses are paid by Mrs. Gross, who practically handles the whole program for the area.

Among those mentioned by Mrs. Gross as most helpful in the junior tennis development program are: Mrs. Janet Wittenmeyer (who is doing wonderful work in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park); California Tennis Club (host for the first presentation anywhere of a mixed - doubles - round - robin tournament between Junior Wightman and Junior Davis Cup players); Howard Kinsey and Loring Maguire; Laurin Burns (who successfully presented the recent San Joaquin Valley Center tournament at Fresno); Gus Miller (who is doing fine work with the juniors at Stockton); Miss Margaret Osborne and Miss Gladys Wenger; and Mr. Cutler Paige of San Francisco who for years has unselfishly helped the junior development movement in a monetary way. A nice gesture on the part of Mrs. Gross was the assignment of an honorary position to William (Pop) Fuller, who has cheerfully labored for years without remuneration in developing the boys and girls of the Berkeley Tennis Club.

On the basis of the round-robin tournaments already played this year, the leading players of the Northern California Junior Wightman Cup squad are: Barbara Scofield, Suzanne Springer, Kathleen Blumberg, Bea Springer, Arvilla Maguire, JoAnne French, Marjorie McCord, Shirley Friedrichs, Elizabeth Rhoades, Clara Caburi and Kathleen Smith. Later in the year Mrs. Gross hopes to be able to arrange an intrastate competition with the Southern California Junior Wightman Cup team.

H. Archie Richardson

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—If experience counts, the National League should have a big edge in tonight's All-Star fray at Pittsburgh . . . All but seven of the National Leaguers have appeared in previous All-Star shows and the American has 11 newcomers . . . Mel Ott hasn't missed a game since 1934 and will set a record by appearing in his eleventh tonight . . . Another Giant, Joe Medwick, started at the same time and skipped only last year; he's representing his third club, a doubtful distinction shared by the Yankees' Rollie Hemsley and the Red Sox Bob Johnson . . . Rick Ferrell is the only player who goes clear back to the first All-Star Game in 1933, but he has been absent since 1938.

Havey J. Boyle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "One young pitcher with the Dodgers, Clyde King, late of North Carolina University, seems to be trying to salvage something out of the present decline. He carries a hangbag which carries the somewhat modest request: "Beat Duke! Judging from the way the poor Bums have been tottering through the West, there is a question whether they could live up to that worthy ambition."

The historic Seabright, N. J., tennis tournament will be a strictly feminine event this year . . . If Washburn College (Kas.) decides to resume football this fall, Dee Erickson, who hasn't coached gridders in 10 years, will be in charge . . . Joe Golembeske, bespectacled mound star from Penn State, has been signed by the Yankees for the Binghamton, N. Y., farm. He's counting on baseball to pay for an education . . . One reason why Georgia's Wally Butts kept his grid squad "under cover" in that G-day game Saturday may have been Larry Bouley, brother of Boston College's Gil and a pretty good player at B. C. himself.

Sergt. Mickey McConnell, Dodgers' farm boss in the pre-Rickey days, reports the arrival of a 7½ pound son as follows: "Since his mother was born on April Fool's Day and I was born on Abraham Lincoln's birthday, Michael Alfred ran true to form in arriving on Independence Day. We predict that he will also follow the family tradition by being left-handed, a catch-as-catch-can watermelon consumer and a free-style marathon sleeper." . . . Mickey might as well have added: "Also a Dodger." . . . Camp Perry, Va., formerly the big Seabee base, has been taking on Navy personnel and reports say the outfit soon will be trying to schedule games for a top-rank football team.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 10

International League

Newark 4, Syracuse 1.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.
Jersey City 6, Baltimore 5.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Louisville 10, Toledo 7.
Indianapolis 16, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul at Kansas City, postponed.

Eastern League

Binghamton 6, Scranton 4.
Other games postponed

Southern Association

Mobile 13-0, New Orleans 5-4
Nashville : Birmingham 3.
Memphis 5, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 15, Little Rock 12.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Games Behind			
St. Louis	45	34	.570
2½ Boston	42	36	.538
3½ New York	39	35	.527
6 Washington	38	39	.494
7 Chicago	34	37	.486
7½ Cleveland	37	41	.474
8½ Detroit	36	42	.462
9 Philadelphia	35	42	.455

Results July 10

No games scheduled.

National League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Games Behind			
St. Louis	51	21	.708
10½ Pittsburgh	39	30	.565
10½ Cincinnati	42	33	.560
16 New York	37	39	.487
19½ Philadelphia	32	41	.438
20 Brooklyn	33	43	.434
20½ Chicago	39	46	.420
23 Boston	30	46	.395

Results July 10

No games scheduled.

Stan Musial New Batting Pace Setter

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The twelfth week of the 1944 major loop baseball season goes into the record books as the week the leading hitters didn't hit—and lost their leaderships.

Thurman Tucker of the Chicago White Sox, who led the American just a week ago with a robust .375 average, collected only one hit in 31 times at bat—an average of .032 for the stretch — and his year's mark skidded to .327, putting him in third place.

Walker Skids

The same thing happened in the National, where Brooklyn's Dixie Walker, leader last week with .380, went hitless in 18 straight attempts and garnered only two bingles in 27 trips—an .074 mark—to slip to second place with .352.

Stan Musial, the 1943 National League batting champion with .357, getting 11 hits in 31 attempts, dropped off .002 from his .368 of last week, but the resultant .366 was good for first place in the senior circuit.

The new American League leader is Boston's Bobby Doerr, who averaged .500 last week with 14 hits in 28 trips, hiking his percentage to .340 for the year, a gain of .017. Pete Fox of Boston held on to second place in the American, although dropping four percentage points to .333. Doerr hit only .270 last year, and Fox .288.

Ott Climbs

Mel Ott, Giant manager, was the only new National Leaguer to appear among the top 10 this week, his 13 hits in 26 times at bat boosting him from .290 to .313 and an eighth place tie.

Bob Johnson of Boston jumped from nowhere to a fourth place tie in the American, booming out 10 hits in 19 tries to hoist his average from .300 to .318, while Lou Boudreau, Cleveland manager, took over the tenth spot with .301, jumping from .298 on seven hits in 21 trips to the plate. The 10 leading hitters in each league:

(Based on 200 Times at Bat)

National League

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	74	284	59	104	.366
Walker, Brooklyn	77	293	41	103	.352
Weintraub, N. York	64	209	39	70	.335
Medwick, New York	66	255	41	85	.333
Hopp, St. Louis	61	217	46	70	.323
Galan, Brooklyn	78	289	44	93	.322
Hughes, Chicago	59	259	40	77	.322
Ott, New York	70	240	61	75	.313
Tipton, Cincinnati	66	224	28	70	.313
Holmes, Boston	78	319	48	99	.310

American League

Doerr, Boston	78	294	57	100	.340
Fox, Boston	56	228	38	76	.333
Tucker, Chicago	56	223	35	73	.327
R. Johnson, Boston	68	239	59	76	.318
Siebert, Philadelphia	65	236	28	75	.318
Hostetler, Detroit	64	202	23	62	.307
Moses, Chicago	64	244	35	74	.303
Stephens, St. Louis	75	295	52	89	.302
Boudreau, Cleveland	73	296	48	89	.301

Clark Shaughnessy, Jr., son of the Pitt football coach, is a Chicago sports writer and also an athlete. He is the Central A. A. U. champion javelin thrower.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .366.
Runs—Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 62.
Runs Batted In—Kurowski, St. Louis, 51.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 104.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 27.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 12.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Ryan, Boston, 12.
Pitching—Brecheen, St. Louis, 7-1.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .340.
Runs, R. Johnson, Boston, 59.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 54.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 100.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 24.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 7.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, and Hayes, Philadelphia, 10.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 21.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 9-1.

Segura Is Ready As River Forest Net Play Starts

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Handicapped by an injury in his most recent title conquest, Francisco (Pancho) Segura of the University of Miami today was slated to launch a try for the singles crown in the River Forest open tennis championships.

Top-seeded Segura vanquished Bill Talbert of Indianapolis Sunday for the Western Senior championship at Neenah, Wis., and was unable to take the court here yesterday as scheduled. The Ecuador ace, who has grabbed four titles in the past month, said he would be ready for action after a day's rest.

Three of the five seeded players in the men's division won their opening matches yesterday. Second-seeded Talbert defeated his first round opponent, Jim Gates of Chicago, 6-4, 6-0. Thane Halstead of Wheaton, Ill., seeded third, drew a first round bye and moved into the third round with a 6-1, 6-4 win over Joaquin Maganta of Chicago.

Fourth-seeded Gene Vash of Chicago trimmed Irv Keeler of Aurora, Ill., 6-1, 6-3.

Along with Segura, Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, seeded first and second respectively in the women's division, were booked for opening action today.

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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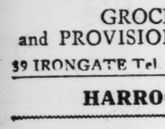

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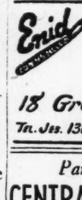

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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"I've always done the dishes; only now she calls it K. P."

Ten-Minute Stop!

The Trackwalker

East Kane, Pa.

A heavy Pennsy extra freight train, rushing Lake Superior iron ore through the night from Erie to an Eastern war plant, was thundering past East Kane, Pa., when Engineman V. W. Boyer and Fireman V. J. Ross spotted two children sinking beneath the surface in an abandoned tar pit near the right of way.

Bringing their train to an emergency stop, Boyer and Ross rushed to the pit, threw branches of trees across the tar, and got their hands on eight-year-old Shirley Pontius and six-year-old Violet Pontius just as the children's heads were sinking out of sight. Conductor K. C. Mincer, and Brakeman Harry Asplund and E. J. Hodges arrived just in time to help drag the tar-covered children to a solid bank and safety.

In another two minutes the Kane Fire Department—summoned by a telephone call from a woman to whom a third Pontius child had run for aid—arrived at the pit.

They all aided the rescuing railroaders in scraping enough tar from Shirley's and Violet's face so the terrified children could breathe. One of the freight crew looked like the victim of a tar-and-feather mob. During the struggle to rescue the Pontius children he had sunk up to his waist in the treacherous tar. Some one had tried to take the tar off with engine waste.

Kane's fire chief, John Valentour, was loud in his praise of the quick action taken by "that bunch of railroaders." So was State Fire Marshal W. L. Gibbons. So was Kane's newspaper, the Republican. So were the neighborhood women. So, emphatically, were the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Pontius, and the hospital staff who gave the children such expert attention that they were almost "good as new" the next day.

The railroaders? When Engineman Boyer and Fireman Ross saw that Shirley and Violet were out of danger, they slipped out of the crowd, climbed back on their train, and made up the ten minutes "lost" in saving two lives.

Too Many Farmers?

Two thirds of the world's people are normally engaged in agriculture, feeding themselves and the remaining one third.

In Lighter Vein

Who?

The most imaginative contribution to the Fifth War Loan drive we know was made by an Army captain stationed in one of the Southern camps, who assembled his men and lectured them on the necessity of buying bonds. "And remember men," he said, in earnest conclusion, "nothing is important right now except defeating Hitler and Horatio."—The New Yorker.

Economy Move

Tommy's mother was tired of having her tablecloths stained, and decided to institute a fine of a penny for every spot he inflicted upon them. The very next day, during dinner, she observed him very busily rubbing on the cloth near his plate.

"What on earth are you doing, Tommy?" she demanded. "You'll soil the tablecloth."

"Oh, no, mother, I won't," the youngster replied, reassuringly, "I'm just trying to rub two spots into one."

Helping Out

"Humph, you don't make very good music with that instrument," said the frank bystander to the man with the bass drum as the band ceased to play.

"No," admitted the drum-pounder, "I know I don't; but I drown out a heap of bad music."

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Frank Hardy, Reading, Mass.

Um-m! Sweet Corn!

Doesn't this small fry munching away at the golden kernels make you wonder what's retarding the growth of those few rows in the Victory Garden?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kay Kato

"We thought we might as well use the set as long as we bought it"

Mapping an Invasion

Charts Make Beachhead Possible

Back of the recent Allied landings on the Normandy beaches were years of planning and preparation, not the least part of which was the meticulous scaling of maps and charts to cover the entire amphibious operation and subsequent military movements inside France.

Utmost secrecy was maintained in preparing the invtsion maps of the French coast. The work was split up into thousands of fragments and a minute portion assigned to each draftsman and printer, thus conveying nothing of the final picture to the men and women engaged in making the maps.

The full story cannot yet be told, but one fact clearly indicates the vastness of the enterprise. Every firm in Britain capable of printing a map has been continuously on the job during the final stages of preparation for the grand assault.

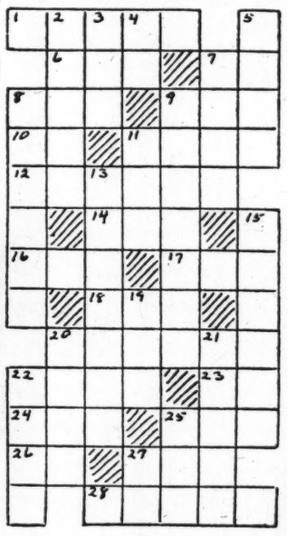
The British War Office is authority for the statement that more maps of France have been produced in Britain during the past two years than by France itself in 2,000 years. Other phases of the over-all invasion planning might allow for human errors, but the maps must be accurate down to the last pinpoint detail.

Today's Quotation

If you would not be of an angry temper, then, do not feed the habit.—EPICTETUS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



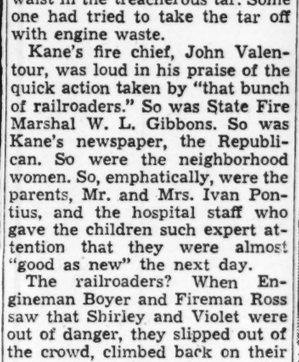
Across

1—Which is largest of New England States?
6—Ballad is also called what?
7—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
8—Yellow ocher.
9—What is a noncircular rotating piece to give motion to and fro?
10—What State of U. S. produces much turpentine from its pine forests (abbr.)?
11—A frigate is what?
12—From whom did Jason get Golden Fleece?
14—What is a town of southeastern New Hampshire?
16—Being.
17—How many acts are there in Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis"?
18—What is a parrot of mountainous regions of New Zealand?
20—What musical instrument is used chiefly in Switzerland and Bavaria?
22—What was an ancient weight and money unit of varying value?
23—Sloth.
24—How many would perform in a monologue?
25—To grow old.
26—What State lies south of 10 Across (abbr.)?
27—Old cloth measure.
28—What country is scene of play "The Corn is Green"?

Down

2—What is first name of Miss Nielson, who gained fame on operatic stage?
3—Adjective suffix.
4—What is the "Empire State" (abbr.)?
5—What is an Asiatic herb whose fiber makes cloth, cordage, etc.?
7—Raised platform is what?
8—Footless reptiles.
9—What is the hunting leopard?
11—Pen for swine.
13—Who wrote "Penelope's Man"?
15—What marine shell of Indian Ocean is used for money?
19—Greek letter.
20—What is an element used in German silver?
21—What bird has been a symbol of royal power since ancient times?
22—What covers the "old oaken bucket"?
25—Every one.
27—Each (abbr.).

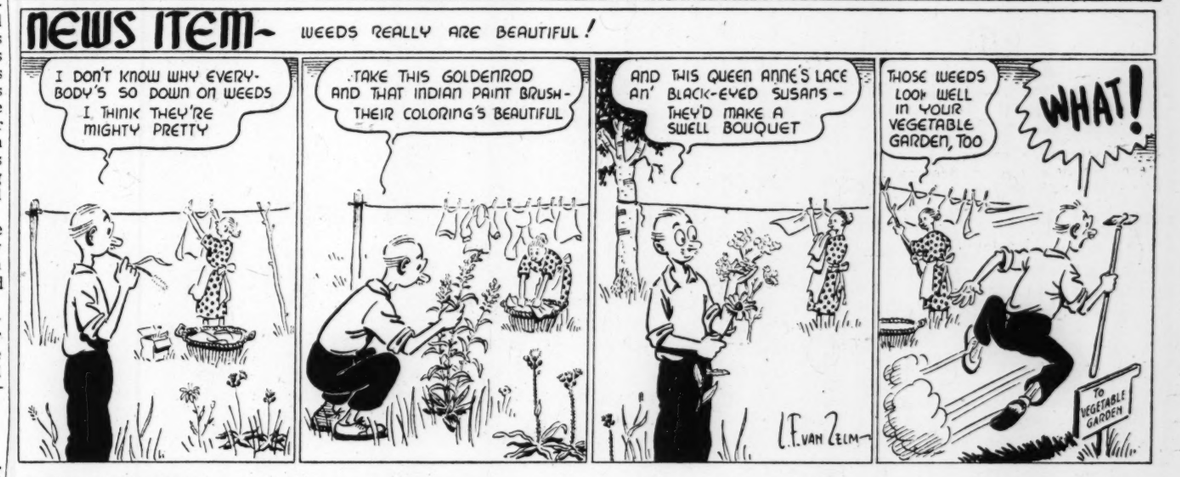
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Frank Hardy, Reading, Mass.

Um-m! Sweet Corn!

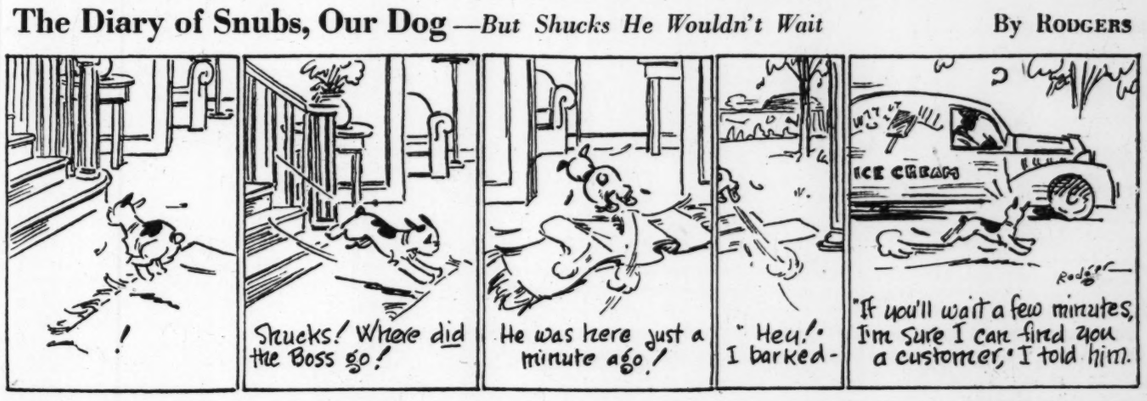
Doesn't this small fry munching away at the golden kernels make you wonder what's retarding the growth of those few rows in the Victory Garden?


NEWS ITEM— WEEDS REALLY ARE BEAUTIFUL!
I DON'T KNOW WHY EVERYBODY'S SO DOWN ON WEEDS I THINK THEY'RE MIGHTY PRETTY
TAKE THIS GOLDENROD AND THAT INDIAN PAINT BRUSH— THEIR COLORING'S BEAUTIFUL
AND THIS QUEEN ANNE'S LACE AN' BLACK-EYED SUSANS— THEY'D MAKE A SWELL BOUQUET
THOSE WEEDS LOOK WELL IN YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN, TOO
WHAT!
TO VEGETABLE GARDEN
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*The Tremendous Trifle* By PALMER

I WISH I COULD GET THE ANSWER—
IT'S BEEN PUZZLING ME FOR DAYS—
WHAT SEEMS TO BE YOUR PROBLEM, SQUIGGLES?
I DON'T KNOW WHICH I LIKE BEST— APPLE PIE WITH CHEESE, APPLE PIE A LA MODE— APPLE PIE WITHOUT CHEESE— APPLE PIE WITHOUT ICE-CREAM OR ICE CREAM WITHOUT APPLE PIE—
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But Shucks He Wouldn't Wait* By RODGERS


Shucks! Where did the Boss go!
He was here just a minute ago!
"Hey!" I barked—
ICE CREAM
"If you'll wait a few minutes, I'm sure I can find you a customer," I told him.
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Friend in Need* By THE HAGERS

WHAT DO YOU KNOW, JOE?
THERE'S A CATASTROPHE IN THE JOE TEAL KITCHEN! I'M OUT OF BAKING POWDER.
SO YOU CAME TO GET A RISE OUT OF ME.
NOT EXACTLY. THIS IS STRICTLY LEND-LEASE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dewey and Willkie

Many political observers expected that one of Governor Dewey's first steps following his nomination would be to make peace with Wendell Willkie. The Republican candidate has been holding a series of conferences with party leaders, pursuing his policy of developing an "area of agreement," but so far there have been no visible evidences of effort to win Mr. Willkie's support. Instead there is now a visible sharpening of differences by the publication of the platform the 1940 candidate drew up for consideration by the Chicago convention.

Mr. Dewey could go far toward satisfying Mr. Willkie and his followers by a more liberal interpretation of the platform. He took one step in this direction when he came out in support of the Hull trade policies. It is probable that the Republican platform's treatment of domestic issues would be more acceptable to Mr. Willkie than anything the Democrats are likely to construct so long as the latter is a pedestal for a fourth term.

But for all who consider firm steps to win the peace the primary issue there are differences between the Willkie and official Republican platforms which will not easily be removed by interpretation. The platform isn't the main difficulty. There are things on and under the platform which irk many independent voters.

Practical men recognize that platforms have to be made commodious enough to bring together differing opinions. They may even understand why a Republican foreign policy plank wide enough to accommodate both Senator Austin of Vermont and Senator Brooks of Illinois also hides the Chicago Tribune and America Firsters. They may stomach some of the negative emphasis on sovereignty although they know that it is a sop to those who want to hoard sovereignty instead of using it to help keep the peace.

But those who see effective international co-operation as the great hope of today and want most of all the kind of positive leadership toward it which Mr. Willkie has shown will ask Mr. Dewey and his party to display both more knowledge of the need and more enthusiasm for co-operation than they have yet displayed. Mr. Dewey has been gaining knowledge and even the Republicans in Congress who once voted against the Hull trade policy, selective service and Lend-Lease show some signs of changing. But the Chicago convention appeared to observers to be largely in the hands of isolationists, and really bold and clear leadership will be required if that impression is to be overcome. Unless it is, Mr. Willkie and multitudes who have liked his views will have a very hard choice to make.

Latin America in Flux

Latin America's latest series of revolutions is moving into the Big League. From Central America and the small confines of Ecuador, the disruptive forces have burst out in Colombia.

President López is reportedly the prisoner of a military junta. Other Presidents have gone out under similar circumstances in recent weeks. Some of them, as Jorge Ubico in Guatemala, were deeply-entrenched dictators. Others, including Señor López, were democratic within the South American limits of that term.

Why this wave of political unrest?

From scanty evidence at hand a pattern emerges that seems to make sense when allowance is made for local variations.

The initiative in Colombia, as earlier in Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, and elsewhere, has come from military leadership, often of younger officers.

Popular desires for more democracy—to match the triumphs of resurgent democracy on world battlefields—also have shown themselves powerfully at work.

So far the fascists, rather than the people, are gaining. Argentina set the pattern by overthrowing the conservative Castillo regime and replacing it with an Army dictatorship that daily deepens its fascist grip over the country.

Bolivia's revolutionists were forced by a vigorous nonrecognition policy in Washington and other American capitals to make bows in the direction of democracy.

Central America, Ecuador, and Colombia provide test-cases for the next phase in rapidly changing hemisphere relations. Full-scale popular revolution has not yet made its weight felt. The changes have all been within the ruling oligarchies.

Space on Some Trains

Daily, from Washington, emanate frantic appeals coupled with threats, to impel the public to cease traveling "needlessly." Probably few persons take trips anywhere which, in their eyes, are "needless." Perhaps the ODT should clarify its meanings and give the public specific information. Some railroads, to be sure, are crowded but others are running almost daily with empty space. Why not tell the public on which railroads it may travel with comfort and find seats in coaches?

Between New York and Washington are two railroads. One runs with "standing-room only"; the other rarely has standees, or if so, for only a small part of the journey. Between Buffalo and New York are four lines. One has to advertise to discourage travel; trains of the others are usually only comfortably filled. The same is true between New York and Philadelphia, with one road's trains jammed and the other's without standees. Between Omaha and Chicago, many travelers purposely let a standard-type train depart, with empty coach seats, and board a "streamliner" on which they find they have to stand.

The ODT might more helpfully serve the public by advising travelers which lines are not likely to be crowded. Or does it fear to offend certain companies? A merely negative policy of saying "Don't travel!" does not appear to be particularly intelligent.

Production Flexibility

The effect of the good news from the war theaters is cumulative. Editors who had arranged to be notified the moment news of the invasion broke are now asking to be called at any time of the night or day the German armistice appeal is received.

The warnings of Generals Marshall and Arnold and Admiral King the other day, now supplemented by General Eisenhower's statement that hard and costly battles lie ahead, are taken by the American people as well meaning but pious affirmations of the obvious. So far as the war in Europe is concerned, the feeling is that the Allies are in the eighth inning.

That may not be an accurate feeling, but it is the tangible one that enters and dominates the present controversy in Washington over starting the return to civilian production. The evidence is that many workers are already starting this return, leaving war plants in droves to seek work offering greater peacetime promise.

The War Manpower Commission is erecting makeshift barriers to control this migration, but it is a hard job.

There is a certain clamor, though not a loud one, from the civilian populace for needed consumer goods. Stores are finding shoddy war substitutes hard to sell.

Those at the top in many lines of production can see the end of their war contracts in sight; they are eager to at least tool up for the reconversion. They are supported by many top men in the Government, including Donald Nelson himself (though it is reported 9 out of his 12 WPB vice-chairmen oppose him).

Henry Kaiser suggests that in war you make the weapons first and then you use them. War is not quite a simultaneous production-use affair. First the weapons, then the training, then the use. That is a general statement broadly true but subject to many specific denials. For example, the Army today finds it must expand production of its larger shells. This may even mean construction of added plant facilities.

Similarly, the Navy discovers greater need for shore-bombardment projectiles. And who is to say that new plants, tools, and manpower may not be needed to construct some new device with which to combat the robot bombs?

The situation permits of no one answer. In some lines it is safe to reconvert. The machine-tool industry would seem to offer an example. And steps to get ready for swift tooling up of postwar products would seem feasible and wise.

All this suggests that the only possible policy is to go so far in reconversion as war contracts or war prospects in each line will permit, and only so far as will allow a quick return to strategic items should the turn of the fighting make it necessary.

In other words, until the white flag is brought to the Allied lines, American industry must add the quality of flexibility to all its other remarkable war accomplishments.

"Ouch!"

Behind That Jutland Wall

The Wide Horizon

The recent five-day general strike and other disturbances in Copenhagen call attention to Denmark as another possible point of invasion by the Allies.

By Julius Moritzen

When, on his recent inspection trip to Denmark, Field Marshal Rommel paid special attention to the fortifications erected along the west coast of Jutland, he is reported to have expressed his satisfaction with what the Nazis had done to delay, if not to prevent entirely, the invasion of Scandinavia, should this be on the agenda of the Allies.

No doubt Marshal Rommel likewise inspected the other parts of Denmark where the Nazis were feverishly engaged in preparing against attack from whatever direction. But it is a question whether he as a military man concerned himself about the incriminating actions of Hitler's two head men in Denmark, General von Hanneken and Dr. Werner Best, against each other. And yet the fact is patent that they are doing something that would certainly not sound pleasant to the Führer were he informed that even the Copenhagen newspapers are made avenues for the respective grievances of Hitler's political representative in Denmark and the head of the troops of occupation.

* * *

The trouble started some short time ago when Dr. Best, in his effort to conciliate the Danish public, wrote an article for *Dagens Nyheder* (The Daily News) in which he affirmed that Germany's policy in Denmark was to leave that country alone politically, provided the Danes did nothing to place obstacles in the way of the Nazis. Of course, Denmark's answer came with an increased sabotage of factories working for the Germans.

Now, this article by Dr. Best, General von Hanneken considered a personal affront to him, and an interference with his method of suppressing Danish opposition. It is said that he reported his resentment to Berlin, and it appears that Berlin gave von Hanneken *carte blanche* to proceed in his own way.

However, neither General von Hanneken nor Dr. Best have the last word to say in Denmark. That lies with Police General Gunther Pancke, the head of the Gestapo. It really comes down to this, that there is a Hitler triumvirate in Denmark which has been unable to work in harmony. As for Dr. Best, when he found his authority questioned and the Danish public unwilling to co-operate, he seized upon the persecution of the Jews as a means of gaining new favor with the Führer. And here again he ran counter to the plans of General von Hanneken who, together with many of his high officers, objected to this persecution as useless. As a matter of fact, it is said that a number of the officers actually assisted many Jews to escape to Sweden. Whether financial considerations entered into this arrangement there is none to say.

Any reference to Hitler's leading men in Denmark must not omit Dr. Walter, the economic expert, on whom devolves the task of doing business with the Danes in as legitimate a manner as possible. Dr. Walter is not a familiar figure in the Danish capital which he visits only now and then. He directs his economic exploitation from Berlin and, of course, he views with disfavor the terrorism introduced by his colleagues. He decides on the quantities of food which Denmark must supply to Germany and the quantities of raw materials that Denmark is to have in return. Germany is today in debt to Denmark for more than 5,000,000,000 kroner, so Dr. Walter's activities are undoubtedly considered a success, according to the Nazi way of reckoning.

* * *

There was always a real fear among the Nazis in Denmark that when the invasion started that country would be one of the objectives. General von Hanneken removed his headquarters to Jutland to await events there. It is problematical, however, if the west coast of the peninsula is secure against invasion. Gun emplacements, for instance, are literally built on sand along the entire coast line from the topmost point at the Skaw to the town of Toender, near the Danish-German frontier at Padborg. It is true that in building their fortifications the Nazis had the benefit of the great cement works at Aalborg. But even then, the Biblical injunction remains about building on sand.

It is possible that this is a lesson that the Nazis are yet to learn, and literally.

The Dies 'Witch Hunt'

The Bookshelf

By a strange quirk of circumstances, William Gellerman's MARTIN DIES (New York: John Day. $3) has been published almost simultaneously with the retirement of the Texas Congressman from the national scene.

Washington rumors have Mr. Dies's reasons for retiring running all the way from income tax difficulties to the lure of oil riches. Mr. Gellerman, associate professor of education at Northwestern University, writing before Mr. Dies made known his intention to retire, sheds no light on these possibilities, but it is safe to conclude that he is happy about Mr. Dies's eclipse.

In preparation for his book, Mr. Gellerman read every speech made by Mr. Dies in Congress, speeches by his admittedly demagogic father before him, and all the hearings and reports of his committee.

He concludes that Mr. Dies did not go into his six-year investigation with an open mind, but had "very definite ideas on subversive and un-American activities and propaganda long before his committee came into existence."

Mr. Gellerman begins by saying that Mr. Dies has rendered great service to the cause of economic autocracy by liquidating the agencies of democracy. There is "very little evidence" in this man's public career, he says, to indicate "that he either understands or believes in American democracy."

His conclusion is that the Dies hearings were organized to prove certain things that Dies wanted to prove. "He often," the author says, "rejected witnesses whose testimony might have led to other conclusions than the ones which he had in mind at the outset."

In his exhaustive research, Mr. Gellerman was never able to find an instance where Mr. Dies made any effort to expose fascist organizations, which to the author are the "really un-American force" in this country. Instead, he says, the committee has devoted its time to "insulting our ally, the Soviet Union."

It is Mr. Gellerman's thesis that the Dies Committee not only has usurped the authority of Congress, the executive and the judiciary, refused witnesses the right of examination by their own counsel and accepted evidence that would be thrown out in any court in the land, but has conducted "a witch hunt" that has "done much to create distrust among the Allies."

Perhaps Mr. Gellerman attributes to the Dies Committee more power than it actually wields in the circle of allied nations, but it cannot be denied that through the committee's efforts numerous individuals lost their jobs and reputations, "victims of a pressure group supported at public expense."

Mr. Gellerman's book is worth reading because even with Mr. Dies retired and two members of his committee already defeated by the organized labor vote this summer, it could happen again in these United States that other "isms" could be cloaked under the garb of "Americanism." M. H.

How Will FDR Line Up on Reconversion?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

There are two sides, three issues, and one answer locked up in the battle over reconversion timing that blitzed the Nation's capital this week end.

There is the Nelson-Truman-Murray-Byrnes side which believes that now is none too soon to begin taking careful steps toward reconverting American industry to civilian production. It would do nothing that would interfere with the war effort. It would not curtail the production of a single gun, tank, plane, or ship required or requested by the military. It would not divert a single ounce of material or an hour of a single laborer's time to the production of vacuum cleaners, bobby pins, or bathtubs if it meant a moment's delay in producing needed war weapons.

But it would see to it that surplus materials and idle manpower were put to work for civilian use when not earmarked for priority by the military. It would give small businesses, or new businesses without war contracts, the opportunity to start tuning up for civilian goods production. It would permit them to make models of the items they have in mind producing after the war's demands are met. It would permit them to acquire tools and machinery for getting into such production when such tools and machines are not needed for the war effort.

The Leahy-Wilson-McNutt people argue that America's real military battles of this war have yet to be fought; production schedules in many of the most important and most badly needed items are not being met; there are manpower shortages in certain areas of this country that are directly responsible for unfilled quotas. As long as war-production schedules remain unfilled there should be no diversion of material or manpower to civilian production. As long as the war's most costly battles have yet to be fought, there should be no letup in devoting every ounce of material and every hour of manpower to meeting the war's needs.

The line-up in this battle cuts right down the middle of official Washington. It finds Donald Nelson at odds with his executive vice-chairman, Charles E. Wilson. It finds the 12 vice-chairmen of the WPB split nine to three against their boss. It finds the joint chiefs of staff, speaking through Admiral William D. Leahy, lined up against Senators Truman and Murray who head important committees investigating the war and postwar plans. It finds War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt at odds with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who has approved the Nelson orders.

What is "enough" war production? To the military "enough" means "too much," it means such overwhelming superiority, such a tremendous backlog or reserve that not under any circumstances could the Allies' armed forces be caught short in any category, in any locality. It means "too much, too soon" everywhere, "too little, too late" nowhere.

Messrs. Truman, Murray and Nelson, however, are concerned with civilian production as well as with war production. They have a postwar war to win as well as the present military struggle to consider. They are responsible, or will be held responsible, for seeing that the transition from a war to a peace economy is accomplished without the collapse of America's social economy. And so they recognize that the more that can be done in planning that reconversion now, the less time will be consumed in making the switch-over after the fighting stops. They consider those few months the fateful ones for the American economy. They are confident the future will justify their actions.

The Nation's manpower problem is all tied up in this controversy. Because the Nation lacks a manpower policy that would assure war plants adequate labor as the draft assures the armed services adequate manpower, there are industries and areas where manpower shortages exist. There are also regions which have an oversupply of available labor.

The latest manpower regulations which went into effect the first of this month, though helping solve the manpower problem, still haven't solved it to the military's satisfaction. They have always wanted a compulsory manpower draft and no matter how voluntary control is dressed up, they will not be satisfied.

The one solution to this struggle that is growing more critical daily is to be found in the White House. There the whole struggle is epitomized in Mr. Roosevelt's dual capacity of President and Commander-in-Chief. As Commander-in-Chief he would be tempted to back the military. As President he might rather be tempted to support Mr. Nelson's views. Last year or the year before, it was generally safe to expect the President to back the military. Will it be as safe in 1944?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

For a Permanent FEPC

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To those of us who were deeply involved in the struggle to insure continuance of the Fair Employment Practice Committee through Congressional approval of its appropriation for the next fiscal year, it is clearly apparent that much of the credit for the favorable Senate vote belongs to the liberal forces throughout the Nation who raised their voices in support of that agency.

We know we speak for the millions of minority Americans when we say that by your splendid, outspoken editorial of June 5 you contributed greatly to the cause of true democracy.

FEPC has been granted its appropriation by Congress and has thereby received congressional sanction and backing, but the fact remains that it is still handicapped by its lack of power to enforce its orders.

While the Senate was debating the advisability of continuing the present FEPC, the House Labor Committee was holding hearings on the Scanlon-Dawson-La Follette Bill to give FEPC permanent status.

To the people of the North, West, and Midwest one fact brought out in the Committee investigation is highly significant. That is that only 10 per cent of the closed cases reported by the present FEPC originated in the eight States of the Deep South.

What will the postwar reconversion period mean to the industrial centers of the North, West, and Midwest where 90 per cent of the cases handled by the present FEPC originated? Gunnar Myrdal in "An American Dilemma" recalls that "after the (first world) war the homecoming Negro soldier met the suspicion and fears of the Southern whites. In the North their new footholds in industry were contested by anxious white job seekers in the postwar depression."

Dare we neglect to take any possible precaution to prevent a repetition after this war?

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN,
National Executive Secretary,
National Council for a
Washington Permanent FEPC

M. Cot's Warning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before attempting to judge the question of the relations of the Allied Governments toward General de Gaulle, a point of view must be taken into account which has not been popularized by newspapers and magazines.

In his "Triumph of Treason," P. Cot writes that the Committee of National Liberation formed at Algiers in May, 1943, is "not a legitimate government which could be recognized *de jure*, nor is it a *de facto* government of the French nation; it is only a 'self-appointed trustee,' or what French law calls a *gérant d'affaires*. Thus, 'unable to speak a language which would conform to the political thought of the majority of Frenchmen, the Committee is reduced to placing the accent on nationalism, and it is a short way from nationalism to chauvinism.'"

Now let us look at the record: M. Pierre Cot was professor of Public Law and International Public Law. Elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1928, he retained his post up to June, 1940. He was a member of seven different cabinets. He led a vigorous and courageous fight against fascism. Unlike many Radical-Socialists and Socialists, he did not betray the cause which he was elected to defend. He remained faithful to the Popular Front. Thus his views deserve a keen attention from the supporters of democracy.

Moreover, the New York Times of June 18 advanced a thesis according to which General de Gaulle "might be brought to a compromise by which he would become head of a government . . . which is to be formed in France under the authority of President Le Brun and Parliament. . . ."

Let us end with P. Cot's warning: "Today, de Gaullism signifies patriotism. It must be watched closely, nevertheless, for the very word is dangerous. No democrat should permit the use of his name to define a political movement." MARCEL FRANÇON
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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